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Opportunity.

But yesterday, but yesterday,
She stood beside our dusty way,
Outreaching for one moment's space
The key to fortune's hiding-place.

With wistful meanings in her eyes,
Her radiance veiled in dull disguise,
A moment paused, then turned and fled
Bearing her message still unsaid.

And we? Our eyes were on the dust;
Still faring on as fare all must
In the hot glare of mid-day sun
Until the weary way be done.

So, fast and far she sped and fled
Into the depths of ether blue;
And we, too late, make bitter cry,
"Come back, dear opportunity!"

In vain; the fleet, unpausing wings
Stay not in their bright journeyings;
And sadly sweet as funeral bell
The answer drops, "Farewell! Farewell!"
—*Susan Coolidge.*

Where Is Yesterday?

"Mother, some things I want to know,
Which puzzle and confuse me so.
To-day is present, as you say;
But tell me, where is yesterday?

"I did not see it as it went;
I only know how it was spent—
In play and pleasure, though in rain;
Then why won't it come back again?

"To-day the sun shines bright and clear;
But then to-morrow's drawing near.
To-day—oh, do not go away!
And vanish like dear yesterday.

"'Tis when the sun and all the light
Has gone, and darkness brings the night,
It seems to me you steal away
And change your name to yesterday.

"And will all time be just the same?
To-day—the only name remain?
And shall I always have to say,
To-morrow you'll be yesterday?

"I wonder, when we go to heaven,
If there a record will be given
Of all our thoughts and all our ways
Writ on the face of yesterdays?

"If so, I pray God grant to me
That mine a noble life may be;
For then I'll greet with joyous gaze
The dear lost face of yesterdays.
—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE HARVEST TIME.

Faith Irwin, aged eighteen, gray-eyed, dainty and sweet as a wildrose—and quite as unconscious of her beauty as that same sweet flower of its own—stood with flushed cheeks before her aunt and cousins, talking earnestly, and with a suspicion of tears in her low, clear tones.

"Yes, I understand you all. I am in your way and unloved by you. It was a pity that when mamma and papa died, I, too, could not relieve the earth of my presence, instead of having to ask the protection and affection of my own uncle's family. For his love—what little he gives me—I am grateful, and Uncle Dick knows it, I think. But from you, Aunt Upham, and you, my cousins, I have never had a kind or loving word since one year and a half ago"—the girl's lips quivered and her voice grew tremulous—"I came with my heart half-broken to this house, which was the only home I had in all the world. Oh! you needn't interrupt me, auntie. I haven't spoken before, but I have suffered and had such lonely thoughts and longings for some one to love and be kind to me that at times it has seemed as if I should die. And now here is Miss Mark's letter, in answer to one I wrote her asking if she could help me find a position as teacher somewhere—anywhere—so that I need eat the bread of this bitter dependence no longer. She offers me the place she now occupies, because she is going away, and I will send her word this very day that I will go to P—— next Monday. And I need not ask if you are willing, for too well I know how delighted you all will be."

Mrs. Upham and her daughters might have replied, but Faith went quickly from the room, and was seen no more until dinner time. The truth of all she had said was too well felt by Mrs. Upham, whose haughty and proud heart had never yielded an atom of love to the orphaned niece since she had entered the family.

And why? Simply because Faith had the advantage of her cousins in youth and personal attractions; and where jealousy reigns love can scarcely enter. And that her aunt and cousins were jealous of the lonely, orphaned girl beneath their roof was something they could not deny.

After Faith had left the room the mother and her daughters looked at each other.

"Whew! What a temper!" said Anna.

"Could anything have happened better?" cried Belle. "Papa has invited the son of an old friend of his, who has just returned from Europe, rich, handsome and splendidly stylish—his father left him all his money, you must know, when he (the old man) died—to spend a few days with us, and he has promised. Now, you see, if Faith were to be here she would be sure to manage in some way to keep him at her side. We never should stand a chance, being so much older and plainer than she."

Then Mrs. Upham spoke up.

"Yes, it is very fortunate that she is going. Really, I knew Faith was quick-tempered, but had no idea she could show such a temper as we have seen to-day! What is the name of the young gentleman your father has invited here?"

"Howard Blake, I think," was the reply; "and I shall be thankful to see a new face amongst our friends."

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"This is the room, miss. It's mighty little and poor like, and like enough you'll be bumping your head agin that there beam in the corner. But you see, dear, Jim would take them city folks to board again this summer, because it kinder paid to have 'em last year, and so I ain't got no room but this for ye jest now. Mebbe long in the fall, now, I kin fix ye more comfortable-like. Anything I can do 'fore I go down?"

Faith Irwin lifted her face from its bowed position over the little trunk which she was unstrapping, and replied, gently:

"No I thank you, Mrs. Jones; I shall be quite comfortable here, and hope to give as little trouble as possible."

Mrs. Jones's good-natured face beamed all over with kindly feeling as she replied:

"Lor! don't you be a going and worrying yourself about trouble, my dear; 'taint likely as you're the kind that'll do that. It's them city folks I'm dreading, with their airs and graces. But I hope you'll be quite happy with 'em, miss, and—bless me! I smell my bread a-burning!"

And the good woman hurried down the steep, old-fashioned staircase, muttering all the way:

"Poor dear! How lonesome and pale she does look, to be sure. And so young to be a taching them rough children to the school, too!"

After Faith had refreshed and cooled her flushed face in a basin of clear, delicious spring water, and arranged as tidily as possible the little rings of soft hair which would not lay straight upon her forehead, and after she had fixed her room to suit herself, and given it a more home-like appearance by the addition of a few books upon the table and the little work-basket which once belonged to her mother, she stood beside the window and looked out upon the soft green fields stretching on every side of the old farmhouse, the shady road which led down toward the village, the grand old elms and maples clustering about the yard and lining the road as far as her eyes could follow it.

The house faced a fork in the road, and stood between the two branches—one, the old Albany road, famous during Revolutionary times, and the other lively with the teams and light wagons going to and coming from Lake Oscawana, some miles above the village of P——, where our story is located.

The summer breezes were laden with wild-flower fragrance and the sweet breath of the wild herbs and forest pine, and the summer sunshine flickered merrily on the green lawn beneath the stately trees, which held their heads as proudly as though the weight of a hundred years or more were not upon them. And the little red, bushy-tailed chipmunks frolicked and chattered in the boughs of a venerable willow which clung to life tenaciously, notwithstanding that age had stolen the sap from one-half of its noble old trunk. That willow had a history, and it seemed well aware of its importance.

It was the only tree on Farmer Jones' place that could boast of having been a riding whip in the hands of an American officer during the Revolutionary war.

The riding-whip stuck carelessly in the soft earth when the soldier dismounted for refreshment at the tavern—which was this very old farmhouse—put forth, strangely enough, tiny shoots and roots, and grew into strength and beauty, and saw the traces of war and bloodshed disappear, and peace at last where all had been trouble and disquiet.

But we have left Faith too long at the window, and return to find that the dinner-bell has rung and she has gone downstairs.

* * * * *

The summer days sped on, and Faith had grown fond of the little red schoolhouse on the hill, where she taught her sunburnt and tow-headed pupils to love her even while climbing the tiresome hill to knowledge and wisdom.

There were now no words of kindness, no hints thrown out at her by envious hearts and tongues, no tears caused by words and deeds of injustice.

And so Faith grew merry and glad with the joyousness of nature and its sunshine.

With Mrs. Jones' boarders she had little to do beyond the ordinary courtesies of social life. And as she was the only working-bee among a swarm of fluttering young butterflies, it may be imagined that her path and theirs differed considerably during the days of such idleness for them and duties for her.

But one grief had our heroine, and that was indeed the only cloud in her summer sky.

The brother of of one the young ladies in the house with Faith had in every way betrayed his preference for the latter; and, being rich, young, and with a fair share of good looks, it seemed hard that Faith could not welcome his love.

For weeks he had devoted himself to her in every way possible, without venturing beyond respect and courtesy, and Faith was not blind to his devotion nor insensible to his kindness.

But the thoughts of her inmost heart were not what he desired. He knew it by her averted face, her unwillingness to allow him a tete-a-tete with her, and in a hundred ways besides he knew that as yet the one sweet woman in the world for him had not learned the lesson he had learned through her unconscious charms.

But, though she had not "learned the lesson" for or with him, somebody who mowed the fields and merrily whistled over his work, pausing only to touch his broad-brimmed straw hat when he saw the young schoolteacher coming up the hill each day, was hoping with all the strength of his honest heart that she would learn it for himself, as long before this it had suddenly come to him. Only one of Deacon Hill's farm hands, there was yet no finer specimen of manhood to be found than young John Grey.

The deacon's house was only a short distance from Mr. Jones', and in going and coming to and from school Faith had to pass the fields where the old deacon and his "boys," as he called them, were at work over the hay.

But it was on an afternoon, soon after Faith had commenced teaching, that an accident happened which introduced the girl and John in a manner utterly sans ceremonie. She had left the schoolhouse en route for home, when a cross cow appeared before her in the road, and with lowered horns and angry eyes refused to allow her to pass.

Terrified beyond measure, Faith involuntarily screamed, and John Grey, alone in the field near by, sprang into the road to assist her. The cowardly cow started off at a run, but Faith thanked the young fellow with her gray sweet eyes, as well as her lips, and when they parted at the foot of the hill they felt well acquainted, and each was conscious of a newly-learned pleasure, not exactly to be described but simply felt.

And ever since, when Faith had passed him, there had been a friendly smile and nod, and little by little John had grown to watch for the dainty figure which never failed, rain or shine, to pass the fence where he was at work on its way to the building near by.

In some way, Faith had made the acquaintance of the deacon and his wife, and had finally learned the habit of spending an hour with the kind old lady after school hours, and frequently she remained to tea, and it always happened that John was the one detailed to escort the young lady home.

The degree of respect and affection bestowed upon that young man was plainly perceived by Faith, and after she grew to know him better, she did not wonder at it.

Intelligent and gentlemanly in conversation and manner, and winning in every way, what wonder that his kindness and evident liking for Faith's society was pleasant to her heart, so long starved and lonely in its longing for friendship. And that by-and-bye they became best of friends was not surprising.

"Lor!" the deacon's good wife would exclaim when she used to see Faith tripping by the fields, and noticed the alacrity with which John Grey and some of the other "boys" would touch their hats to her—"Lor'! now, deacon, wouldn't it be the funniest thing if them two young critters should take a fancy to each other. She doesn't even dream, now, does she, of—"

Here the deacon invariably interrupted his wife with—"Not a word more, Jerushy. The gift of gab'll be the death of things yet."

And the old lady always subsided after that speech, which, to be sure, she had heard so often, it was a wonder she ever forgot it.

Meanwhile, without knowing the state of her own little warm heart so far as John Grey was concerned, Faith yet knew it well enough to be sure that, notwithstanding she had sincere liking and respect for the young man who was ready at any time to lay his heart and wealth at her feet—this brother of the only intimate friend she possessed amongst the boarders under Mrs. Jones' roof—she could not and never could love him, and therefore his attentions hurt and grieved her beyond measure.

And so it happened that one day—one sweet day, when all the earth was jubilant and glad in sunshine, as Faith stood leaning upon the gate, weary with her walk from school, and pausing a few minutes under the shade of the great old elms growing like sentinels beside the gate, she had to put her houghts of the young man into kind but honest words, and tell him, when he found her there and whispered his love for her, that, although his friend, he could never be her lover. And when he left her she knew she would see him no more.

As the August days drew near the end of the month many boarders took flight, and the old farmhouse was nearly empty.

"Shall you be home to tea to-night, Miss Faith?" asked Mrs. Jones, one morning, as Faith was starting for school. "'Cause I'm goin' to hev that there shortcake you like so well. Thought I'd tell ye, for like as not you'd stop to Deacon Hill's; you've sorter took a notion to the old lady lately, haven't ye?"

Faith laughed.

"Why, yes, Mrs. Jones, she's so kind to me—almost as kind as you are, and she seems so lonely, now that the deacon is away, that I promised I'd take tea with her this afternoon. But can't I have a piece of shortcake on my return, please?"

"Bless your pretty face!" replied Mrs. Jones—"a dozen if you like." And as Faith started up the road the good woman thought to herself that "It 'ud be strange ef some of the boys up to the deacon's didn't take a hankerin' arter that gal, with her takin' ways and sich!"

So Faith took tea with Mrs. Hill, and the evening passed away pleasantly until the full September moon at last reminded the girl that her early bedtime was near, and Mrs. Jones would want to be "shutting up." And presently she and John Grey were walking down the hill in the moonlight togeter.

Faith was talking of the dear old lady who was more like a mother to her than even her own aunt had been, and spoke gratefully of the kindness she had met with since leaving home.

The sweet voice grew sweeter as it took a tone of sadness (for Faith's heart was yearning for some news from her uncle, and no letter had come to her for weeks), and John saw that tears were sparkling like diamonds in her eyes and on the lashes as she spoke. He felt that he could no longer contain himself, or hold back the words which lately had burned upon his tongue. That Faith held him in high regard he could not doubt. And he could not but hope that a warmer feeling was hiding there in that dear heart of hers, if only he could have a chance to search for it through the brown eyes which were dearer than any eyes in the world to him. And at last he laid his hand on her arm and asked her to wait one little moment while he asked her a question.

"I am going away next week, Miss Faith," he said, "and it would be a comfort to me if I knew I had a right to carry your friendship with me. Please tell me if I am worthy to offer you mine."

Faith felt her heart beat quickly. She looked at the tall, manly young fellow who stood before her, with his blue, honest eyes looking straight into her own. She looked at the coarse straw hat on his well-formed, fair-haired head, and did not fail also to notice how coarse the suit of clothes he wore, but they were neat and clean and whole, and she knew that despite his poverty, his hard life of honest toil in sun, wind and rain, John Grey was every inch a man, and as such worthy of the friendship he asked of her. Oh, what a dull feeling her heart already acknowledged in the simple anticipation of his going away!

Yes, indeed! he was welcome to her warmest, truest friendship, and she answered his question frankly as she looked up at him.

"And I am glad of your friendship also, John," she added, simply.

John drew nearer, and he held out his hand

"Faith, look at me. Do you not guess, do you not see that it is more than mere friendship I am giving you? Oh, Faith, Faith, your name has laid deep in my heart for so long that at length it has become part of my nature, and I have faith to think that my love has not been unnoticed by you, dear, and that perhaps in time you may let me have a right to lay that dear head of yours just where your name has engraven itself. Faith, don't turn away! Tell me if I am right in trusting and hoping?"

Faith answered, and ere she had quite finished her reply a pair of strong arms had clasped her closely to a strong heart, and the words were smothered on her lips.

"One thing more, darling," said John, after a moment's silence—a sudden fear entering his heart—"tell me if you love me just for myself alone?" And he looked at her wonderingly.

"Why, John, dear, what is there but yourself to love?"

"True enough, darling, but I was only afraid lest, because you had been so sad and lonely since your mother died, you might imagine you love me, when, after all, you are only being very kind to a poor chap like me."

"Well, dear," replied Faith, half ready to cry or laugh, she didn't know which; "do you know I don't really believe I knew I loved you until you told me you were going away, and then my heart felt suddenly cold and sick, so I must have been loving you a long time without guessing it."

"Bless that old cross cow, I say!" laughed John, as with his arm about Faith's waist, the two walked on again, all the happier for the short rest by the roadside.

"And you don't care a bit for my being poor, and only a farm hand, little Gray Eyes?" John asked, when he was leaving her at the farmhouse porch, and saying good-night in true lover style.

"Not a bit!" was the smiling reply.

"And was it true, Faith, that a rich fellow boarding here fell in love with you and offered himself?"

"Who told you that, sir?" asked Faith, trying to look stern.

"Oh, a little bird in the shape of Mrs. Jones told Mrs. Hill one day that she guessed it would be a match, etc. I happened accidentally to hear it; but I heard later that he had cleared out. Why didn't you marry him, Faithie?"

"No matter, sir; don't ask impertinent questions! Oh, John, I couldn't love him!"

So John went away satisfied, and Faith went to bed and dreamed of cows and John all night.

* * * * * * *

"Lor', dear child! I s'posed you knowed it, since you an' he's been engaged! Wall, now, I'm beat! To think you hain't foun' it out yet. Land alive! the deacon allus told me I hed the gift er gab! He'll nigh about kill me, he an' John together! You see his health giv out when he came from furrin parts, and the doctor ordered him to work on a farm, and hev plenty of outdoor li e. And a frien' of the deacon's he sent him up here, and the boy made us promise not to betray his secret, 'cause he didn't keer about being joked about it, arter he went back to the city, by a parsel of his stylish frien's, you know. So me and the deacon kep still as mice! But Lor'! he ain't no more a farm hand than you be. He is all well agin now, and me and the deacon's rale sorry to part with him. He'll be back to-night, and I don't know what he'll do 'bout my telling you."

* * * * * *

"Faithie, I've something to tell you. Come out under the trees."

It was John Grey who spoke, and Faith looked up from her desk, where she was busily setting copies for the morrow's work, to see her lover's head poked in through the small window at the other end of the room.

The scholars were all gone, and Faith gave the owner of the head permission to enter in at the other door.

"Tell me here," she replied. "But I knew all the time, sir, what you have to tell me. John, I'm ashamed of you! I didn't think there was any deceit about your nature, and, after what I learned this morning, I'm astonished!"

The gray eyes were scarcely as stern in expression as the severe words warranted, and John stooped for a kiss, but the girl put him away.

"Excuse me, sir. I engaged myself to one of Deacon Hill's farm hands, not to you, a gentleman of elegant leisure! Really, I hardly know you in this grand suit of broadcloth! I feel quite ashamed of myself with only this humble dress on—the regular 'schoolmarm' dress, you see!"

John laughed, and, without further parley, coolly lifted the dainty figure from its throne of state, and bore it out under the elm trees.

There he made ample apology for his fault, owning to the fact that he had at the last restrained from confessing his true social position because he wanted to discover if there might be anything about him—outside of his wealth—worth the love of a girl like Faith.

"But now I have the proud satisfaction of knowing that my darling does really love me for myself; and we will just take things into our own hands, dear, and be married soon. Will we not?"

"But, John——" began Faith, blushing at his haste.

But John interrupted her.

There's just one more thing, Faithie, that you must forgive me for; you are mistaken about my name. It isn't John Grey any longer, but Howard Blake, if you please."

Faith's astonishment was something too great to admit of description here; but yet it did not equal the amazement of Uncle Dick and his family when a joint letter from the lovers reached them soon after.

"Just like her!" exclaimed Anna. "It is simply disgusting!"

"Pshaw! Just Faith's luck! If Howard Blake had kept his promise to papa and come here this nonsense would not have happened."

But when in the sweet, mild October weather, Faith and her husband started for Europe, the young wife put out of her heart for ever all the old cares and sorrows; for, though she had sown in tears, she had reaped in joy and gladness, and verily her harvest-time was rich in fruition.

A Very Realistic Artist.

"Do you—ahem!—do you ever print any art items in your paper?" asked a rather seedy-looking man with long hair, a slouch hat and paint on his fingers, softly edging into the *Post's* inner sanctum the other day.

The managing editor glanced savagely up from his noonday sandwich, and evidently repressing a desire to add the long-haired party to his viands, replied in the affirmative.

"Because," continued the young man, scowling critically at a cheap chromo on the wall, "because I thought if you cared to report the progress of real esthetic art culture on this coast you might send your art critic around to my studio to take some notes."

"Might, eh?" said the editor between chews.

"Yes, sir. For instance, there a mammoth winter storm landscape I've just finished for Mr. Mudd, the Bonanza king. It's called 'A Hailstorm in the Adirondacks,' and a visitor who sat down near it the otner day caught a sore throat in less than fifteen minutes. The illusion is so perfect, you understand. Why, I had to put on the finishing touches with my ulster and Arctic overshoes on."

"Don't say?"

"Fact, sir; and then there a little animal gem I did for Governor Gerkins the other day—portrait of his Scotch terrier Snap. The morning it was done a cat got into the studio, and the minute it saw the picture it went through the window like a ten-inch shell."

"Did, eh?"

"Yes; and the oddest thing about it was that when I next looked at the canvas the dog's hair was standing up all along his back like a porcupine. Now how do you account for that?"

"Dunno."

"It just beats me. When the governor examined the work he insisted on my painting on a post with the dog chained to it. Said he didn't know what might happen."

"Good scheme," growled the president maker.

"Wasn't it, though. My best hold, however, is water views. You know George Bromley, and how abstracted he is sometimes. Well, George dropped in one morning and brought up before an eight by twelve view of the San Joaquin river, with a boat in the foreground. I'm blessed if George didn't absent-mindedly take off his coat and step clear through the canvas trying to jump into the boat—thought he'd go out rowing, you know."

"Have they carried out that our neyman with the smallpox?" said the editor, winking at the foreman, who had come in just then to swear for copy.

"Smallpox? That reminds me of a realistic historical subject I'm engaged on now, entitled 'The Plague in Egypt.' I had only completed four of the principal figures when last Tuesday the janitor, who sleeps in the next room, was taken out to the hospital with the more pronounced case of leprosy you ever saw, and this morning the boy who mixes the paints began to scale off like a slate roof. I don't really know whether to keep on with the work or not. How does it strike you?"

"It strikes me that you'd better slide," said the unesthetic molder of public opinion, gruffly.

"Don't care to send a reporter round, then?"

"No, sir."

"Wouldn't like to give an order for a life-sized 'Guttenberg Discovering the Printing Press,' eh?"

"Nary order."

"Don't want a seven by nine group of th staff done in oil or crayon?"

"No," said the editor, as he again lowered himself into the depths of a leader on the Romanian imbroglio. "but if you care to touch up two window frames, some desk legs and the fighting editor's black eye for four bits and a lot of comic exchanges, you can sail in."

"It's a whack!" promptly ejaculated the disciple of esthetic culture, and borrowing a cigarette from the dramatic critic on account, he drifted off after his brushes.—*San Francisco Post.*

Eating Two Dinners.

Every nation has its own table etiquette, to violate which is to commit a blunder; and that, according to some of the social codes, is worse than a crime. In Turkey and Arabia, where knives and forks are not used, the host shows his appreciation of his guest in a way that disgusts the European visitor. He tears off a tid-bit from the joint of a fowl, and with his fingers puts it into the guest's mouth. Willingly or unwillingly the guest must swallow it, though it seems an emetic. To refuse would grossly insult the host who is honoring him.

In Japan the etiquette of a grand dinner requires that none should begin to eat before the honored guest, and that all should cease eating when and as often as he stops. This custom proved embarrassing to one of the American professors in the Japanese scientific school, to whom, as soon as he arrived in Tokio, the capital, the officials gave a grand dinner.

Unfortunately, the professor, not knowing the culinary preparations made in his honor, had dined heartily with one of the American missionaries previous to going to the banquet. He was placed at the head of the table, and etiquette made it necessary that he should begin eating before anybody else would commence.

He did begin, and then tried to excuse himself in broken Japanese, saying that he had just risen from dinner It was in vain. His excuse was received as a polite affectation. His host, thinking he had a delicate appetite, pressed him to eat. Besides, whenever he stopped eating, the whole company stopped, and they were very hungry.

Course after course of soup, fish, meats and savory side-dishes came and went. The professor, out of consideration for his hosts' appetites, tasted each course and then stopped. Everybody else did the same. He could do no less and no more. When the last dish was taken from the table, he was surfeited, but the company still felt hungry.

One of the Japanese dinner customs will be appreciated by the boys and girls. The guests carry away in their long flowing sleeves all the cakes and confectionery that are left. Once the professor, having given a stereopticon exhibition at the Nukador's palace, was invited to partake of refreshments. Cakes and candies and sweetmeats, stamped with stars, leaves and flowers, were piled upon the table, colored with all the tints of the rainbow. They were too artistic to eat, the professor thought; but the lord-chamberlain told him he might take them home to show his friends, and he did.

JIM WOOD AND "110."

Sketch of a Famed Railroad Engineer.—How He Ran a Train too Fast for Vanderbilt.

In the nomenclature of railroad men "Jim Wood" and "110" are synonyms of reliability and speed. Jim Wood is the noted fast engineer of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, and 110 is his engine. Jim—he would scarcely respond to the name of James—is a gentleman as well as an engineer. He is not such a person as one would picture. Of medium height, rather slender, but sinewy withal, the casual observer would easily mistake him for a merchant or a business man. His face is intelligent and genial, and his manners are easy and graceful. He always dressed neatly but plainly, and away from his engine it would never be expected that his place was at the throttle. He is the embodiment of modesty, and is reserved under all circumstances. He can never be accused of seeking notoriety, as he has been known time and again to request newspaper reporters not to say anything about him. He was forty-eight years old on the ninth day of October last, although he does not look to be over thirty-two or thirty-three. Jim Wood's history is an interesting story of the indomitable will of a poor boy. He enjoys the distinction of having made the fastest run for the distance in this or the old world ever recorded

The Syracuse (N. Y.) *Courier* says: He was born at Weedsport, Cayuga county, but spent his earlier days at Auburn. His mother died when he was quite young, and he was thrown upon his own resources with the burden of an infirm father. July 21, 1851, at the age of eighteen, he secured a position as fireman on the Syracuse and Auburn railroad. That was before the Central was built, and when the old wooden strap rails were in use. Connecting roads ran from Utica to Buffalo, and each had a president and superintendent. One division was from Utica to Syracuse, another from Syracuse to Auburn, a third from Auburn to Rochester, and a fourth from Rochester to Buffalo. Two freight trains a week ran between Syracuse and Rochester, Young Jim did not become a railroad man from preference but from necessity. He was in fact averse to railroading, but the pay was good and he needed the money. He saw at the outset that he should probably follow the business through life, and he determined to improve every opportunity. His earnest and willing ways won the confidence of the officers of the road, and three years later he was promoted to the position of engineer. His first engine was the "Robert H. Ives," built at Taunton, Mass. It was a primitive affair compared with No. 110 of to-day. The driving-wheels were five feet in diameter, and the steam cylinder 16x20.

Jim ran between Syracuse and Rochester, and drew a freight train one way and a passenger the other. When he pulled into Rochester one night, not long after his promotion, he was told to keep steam up, as he was wanted to make another trip. Jim thought it was rather strange, but offered no objection. The Central was built by this time from Syracuse to Rochester, and one of the most important trains that ran over it was the Cincinnati express. On that particular night the engine of the express train broke down, and Jim was selected to take the train through. Jim turned his engine around, and after obtaining water and fuel backed down and coupled on. Conductor Butman was waiting for the engine, and when Jim hitched on he exclaimed, with ill-concealed displeasure:

"Humph! I'll have a pretty time to-night, with a freight engine, and a boy to run it!"

The run to Syracuse, eighty-one miles, was made in one hundred minutes, with two stops. That was the fastest time made up to that day, and it was not beaten for years after. Jim Wood's run was in everybody's mouth for months. It was, indeed, a wonderful achievement, and Conductor Butman was nearly frightened out of his wits at the rate he was being whirled over the rails. In after years the presidents and superintendents used to tell with keen delight of the boy and the freight engine. This trip was made on a dark night in the early spring, and in the midst of a heavy rain storm.

The company that constructed Jim's engine was so well pleased with its performance that it gave Jim a handsome present. A short time afterward Jim was put on the Central in charge of the engine John Wilkinson. The Wilkinson was built at Schenectady. It was supplied with a driving wheel five and a half feet in diameter, and cylinders 15x22. While running the engine Jim drew General Cass from Syracuse to Rochester. It was a gala day, and the Wilkinson, which had been trimmed up for the occasion by the Continentals, of Syracuse, looked and acted its best. Jim's next engine was a Rogers locomotive, No. 106. It was mounted on six foot wheels and fitted with cylinders 15x20. His fourth engine was the Edward G. Fellows, a Schenectady engine. The driving wheels were five feet and a half high, and the cylinders 16x24. This was probably the finest engine Jim ever ran. Jim's fifth engine was a Rogers, No 103, with six-foot wheels and cylinders 16x22. No. 110, Jim's sixth and present engine, was built by Master Mechanic Henry Watkeys, at the company's shops in Syracuse. There is nearly as much interest in 110 as in Jim Wood himself, on account of the fast runs it has made, and because it is guided by the only engineer who ever attained real fame at the throttle.

The diameter of its driving wheels is six feet and two inches. Its steam cylinders are 17x24 and its weight is about forty-two tons. The engine was built expressly for Mr. Wood, and partially under his direction. It has lately been supplied with the new style of stack and the spark arrester. No. 110 has been running almost steadily since August, 1874, and has never given out. The engine is a handsome one, and always comes out of the round-house as bright and clean as a new dollar. Jim's run is a fast one, but he sustains his good record. He takes the special Chicago express to Rochester in the evening at 7:45 o'clock, and returns with the special New York express in the morning at 9:30 o'clock. Whenever any of the officers of the Central go over the road Jim is sure to be called upon to draw them. In fact, on any special occasion Jim is detailed for duty. Jim drew the New York *Herald* fast train from Syracuse to Buffalo the nine Sundays that it ran. The first trip it reached Syracuse twenty-two minutes late. The train came to a standstill in Buffalo nine minutes ahead of time.

Jim brought the special train containing James Gordon Bennett's party from Buffalo to Syracuse, March 1, 1876. The run was the fastest ever made in the world, considering the distance. The 157.74 miles were traversed in two hours and forty-five minutes. Jim ran into Syracuse at the rate of 68.54 miles an hour. Twice the engine stopped for water, and five times it slowed up. The time was taken by two gentlemen on board. When the train arrived at Syracuse, Jim was taken back and introduced to the ladies and gentlemen He bore himself with becoming dignity and made a most favorable impression. Jim once ran from Jordan to Syracuse, a distance of seventeen miles in fifteen minutes, including the final halt. Jim took Wm. H. Vanderbilt from Rochester to Syracuse in the fastest time the distance was ever covered. The run, eighty-one miles, was made in the remarkable time of seventy-five minutes. Vanderbilt was delighted with his ride. An incident is related of a trip that Commodore Vanderbilt took behind Jim Wood. The commodore used to like to ride fast, but this time he rode too fast. Jim drew the old railroad magnate from Rochester to Syracuse in eighty-five minutes. This was wonderful time then, but Jim has often beaten it since.

Jim attained such a rate of speed that the commodore actually rang him up. This was the only time that he was ever known to give orders to an engineer to slow up. On one occasion Superintendent W. G. Lapham introduced Commodore Vanderbilt to several gentlemen in Rochester. The commodore put out his hands behind him in his peculiarly uncomfortable way, and did not as much as glance at the gentlemen.

"Commodore, this is Jim Wood, the engineer, the pride of the road," remarked Superintendent Laphsm.

The commodore grasped Jim's hand warmly, and looking him squarely in the face, said, in honest admiration: "I am not ashamed to shake hands with such a man as you."

The old commodore was so well pleased with one of his rides that he made Jim and his fireman substantial gifts.

Two years ago Jim drew William H. Vanderbilt and his party of English friends from Buffalo to Syracuse. Before leaving Syracuse Vanderbilt took his titled friends forward to the engine and introduced them to Jim with the remark: "This is the engineer that drew Bennett so fast."

As long as Jim Wood has been running no train drawn by him has experienced an accident. In this respect he has been particularly fortunate. But Jim has had the misfortune to kill a great many people who were walking on the track. In conversation with a gentleman the other day, he said that striking a person on the road was the most terrible sight he ever saw. It made him sick with horror for the instant. Jim Wood is always on time, and no one else seems to be able to get as much speed out of an engine as he. Other engineers have tried to run 110, but the engine appeared to know that a strange hand was at the throttle. Jim takes the best care of an engine, and he probably understands his business better than any man on the road. Horatio Glen, the yardmaster at DeWitt, the great "make-up" point, refers with pride to the fact that Jim Wood did his last firing with him. Mr. Glen was then running the "pony" engine Providence on the Auburn road. Jim was also the last fireman that Mr. Glen had, as the latter was appointed to an important position on the Central at the time the former was promoted.

Jim Wood possesses strong manly traits of character. Temperate in his habits, he is as well preserved as the average man at thirty. Many an erratic engineer owes his place to him. Some poor fellow with a taste for drink might satisfy his appetite, and for this perhaps he would receive his blue envelope. Jim would be sure to intercede for him. Jim is a supreme favorite with all railroad men. Because he is daring it does not follow that he is reckless. On the contrary he is one of the most careful men on the road, and can always be relied on. Jim Wood is known almost the world over. London papers have contained long accounts of runs made by America's fast engineer. Jim Wood's career shows that intelligence has as much to do with running an engine as a knowledge of machinery. When the two are combined it is at once evident that a master-hand is at the throttle.

Habits of Thrift.

Habits of thrift are defined by the *London Globe* as acts of self-denial for the sake of some object in the future, and it is just such acts as these which people in all cities find it extremely difficult to practice. It is a matter to a very great extent depending on natural disposition, which varies just as much in one class as in another. There are some who by nature are endowed with the accumulative propensity of the squirrel, the bee, and the ant. They find a keen and absorbing pleasure in hoarding what they get; not, perhaps, for its own sake, but as a measure of successful action, and as a kind of reserve power, which they have at command should they choose to exert it. Others seem to have nothing of this in their composition. The power that money gives seems to them dormant and useless until it is put in action. They are sanguine as to the future, rarely forsee trouble, and are gay and light-hearted in the present; whereas the acquisitive individual will usually be found apprehensive of the coming time, and very apt to meet his troubles half way.

These two types of character are as marked and distinct as any two possibly can be, and the extreme of each can scarcely be considered amenable to modifying influences to any extent. Moreover, they are confined not to one class, but are found in all. Education is commonly regarded as the proper cure for thriftless habits, and to a certain extent no doubt it is. But education cannot eradicate the constituent traits of individual character. The accumulative and foreboding will always remain more or less so, and the sanguine and the free-handed will always feel the passing day to be the one really important point of time. Moreover, although education implies self-restraint and thoughtfulness, it of course has a tendency to expand the view and to create desires which may or may not be of a simple and inexpensive kind. The habit of self-restraint is the one point to which education must tend, if it is to develop thrift; and looking around on society generally, it is difficult sometimes to discern the existence of this control of individual proclivities in one class more than another, though the nature and direction of those proclivities may vary considerably.

Cruelty and Civilization.

The mutilations of prisoners exhibited on Assyrian sculptures are not surpassed in cruelty by any we find among the most bloodthirsty of wild races; and Rameses II., who delighted in having himself sculptured on temple walls throughout Egypt as holding a dozen captives by the hair and striking off their heads at a blow, slaughtered during his conquests more human beings than a thousand chiefs of savage tribes put together. The tortures inflicted on captured enemies by Red Indians are not greater than were those inflicted of old on felons by crucifixion, or on suspected rebels by sewing them up in the hides of slaughtered animals, or on heretics by smearing them over with combustibles and setting fire to them. The Damaras, described as so utterly heartless that they laugh on seeing one of their number killed by a wild beast, are not worse than were the Romans, who made such elaborate provisions for gratifying themselves by watching wholesale slaughters in their arenas.

Is the numbers destroyed by the hordes of Attila were not equaled by the numbers which the Roman army destroyed at the conquest of Selucia, and by the numbers of the Jews massacred under Hadrian, it was simply because the occasion did not permit. The cruelties of Nero, Gallienus, and the rest may compare with those of Zingis and Timour; and when we read of Caracalla, that after he had murdered 20,000 friends of his murdered brother, his soldiers forced the senate to place him among the gods, we are shown that in the Roman people there was a ferocity not less than that which deifies the most sanguinary chiefs among the worst of savages. Nor did Christianity greatly change matters. Throughout mediæval Europe political offenses and religious dissent brought on men carefully devised agonies, equaling, if not exceeding, any inflicted by the most brutal of barbarians.—*Herbert Spencer, in Fortnightly Review.*

The harder the day's work, the softer the night's slumber.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick has given in all to the Presbyterian theological seminary in Chicago the sum of $200,000

The four Methodist bodies represented in New Zealand—the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, United Methodist Free Churches, and Bible Christians—are proposing to unite. They have together 120 ministers.

The American board states that it must needs receive from the churches in 1881 about $430,000, besides special donations and legacies. This represents an advance of twenty per cent. in the receipts of the past year.

Last year the Presbyterian board of foreign missions had 1,151 missionaries, who preached to 121,475 persons in 39 States and Territories. As the result 138 churches were organized, 10,945 were gathered in the churches, and 247 Sunday-schools instituted.

There are 639 Baptist churches, white, in South Carolina, with 55,183 members, or one member to every seven in the population. Of the 639 churches only 21 have preaching every Sunday. The total of contributions for missions the past year was less than $15,000.

The Hungarian Lutherans number 701 pastors and 862,303 souls. The Slavonic language is used in 234 congregations, German in 128, Hungarian in 122, Swedish in two, and 123 congregations require several languages. Connected with the churches are 1,543 parochial schools.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey have bean holding meetings at San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., with large and interesting congregations. This work was followed up by a convention of Christian workers of the Pacific coast, which met in San Francisco.

The society for Irish church missions to Roman Catholics has issued statistics showing that its missionary agency includes 26 clergymen and 260 teachers Scripture-readers, and others. It has 40 Sunday-schools and 72 day-schools. About 160 Sunday services, and an equal number of week-day services are held each month.

The printed report of the missionary conference for South India, held at Bangalore last year, gives complete statistical tables, which show that the 59,613 baptized Protestant Christians of South India (exclusive of Ceylon) in 1859 have now become 168,432, and the 32,780 adherents is now 205,929, showing a three-fold increase in twenty-one years. Of the 205,929 some 88,618 belong to the Church Missionary society, 51,183 belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 58,977 to the American Baptist Missionary Union, 49,360 to the London Society, and the remaindar, about 46,000, to various English, American and German societies.

A Water Telescope.

To anglers and persons who are fond of subaqueous investigations the water telescope, much used in some parts of Europe, is a very useful instrument. It is designed to obviate the difficulty which ripples on the surface of the water make for the eye which would pierce the depths. There are three forms of water glass, namely, an ordinary bucket or barrel with the bottom knocked out; secondly, a piece of tin of a funnel shape about three feet long and nine inches in diameter at the broad or bottom end, and large enough at the top to accommodate the observer's eyes—into the broad end should be inserted a plate of strong glass and some weight, to weigh it down; thirdly, the simplest way is to get a tin or zinc tube like a map case. This should be about three and a half feet long and three inches in diameter The bottom of this also should have glass and be weighed. When the water is clear this instrument will enable the observer to see from three to twenty fathoms on calm, bright days. Of course, when the water is thick the glass is useless. The Norwegian fishermen are constantly in the habit of using the instrument, and often discover by its aid shoals of fish which would otherwise escape them. In searching for wrecks, bodies of drowned persons, of lost objects of any kind, the water telescope is invaluable. By it naturalists are enabled to observe the habits of fish and the growth of subaqueous vegetation. To water parties who picnic on rivers or lakes it would offer a new enjoyment in revealing the subaqueous scenery. Every reader used to the water will imagine uses to which water telescopes can be put, and as they are cheap of construction they will probably come into general use on rivers and lakes.—*Railway Journal*

Burned in Melted Lead.

The establishment of the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Company, in St. Louis, was destroyed by fire, and John Williams was caught in a stream of molten metal and literally burned by inches. The fire was caused by the bursting of a cupola of one of the furnaces, in which about twenty-five tons of lead was being smelted for refining. Williams, the engineer, was standing at the door of the engine room. He started to get his coat and dinner bucket. The molten lead, which was running on the ground in every direction, had reached this part of the building, and a narrow stream had made its way directly across the path between Williams and the place where his coat was hanging. As he went forward he gave a little leap, expecting to clear the stream, but tripped over. Falling, he dropped partly into the hissing pool that had begun to widen and spread out. Just at this point two men near by saw the engineer's distress, and started to pull him out of the puddle. He, however, succeeded in picking himself up without giving the metal a chance to burn him seriously. He even went and got his coat, and was returning to cross the leaden flood at a narrow point, when a second interruption came along from a different direction and caught him. This time it was impossible for him to escape. The two men tried to reach him, but the consuming mass was covering the whole floor, running small channels in every direction, so that the men could not get near the struggling engineer. He was seen to fall, and, all efforts to rescue him having failed, the building burned over and about him, and the ruins fell upon him.

Words of Wisdom.

If you would never have an evil deed spoken of in connection with you, don't do one.

It is a great misfortune not to have enough wit to speak well, or not enough judgment to keep silent.

It is always better to keep out of a quarrel than to make it up ever so amicably after you have got into one.

When you do not need help from any one then any one will help you; and when you do need help the world is somehow always looking the other way.

No man ought to complain if the world measures him as he measures others. To measure one with his own yardstick may be hard, but it is also fair.

The wise ones say there is nothing so hard to bear as prosperity; but most men would like to engage in some hard work of that description just to have a practical illustration of the adage.

The truest help which one can render to a man, who has any of the inevitable burdens of life to carry, is not to take his burden off, but to call out his best strength that he may be able to bear it.

Moody and Sankey have promised to attend the next Christian convention in Dublin.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The American Indians had no temples or idols when the white man first came hither.

The largest sheep ranch in the United States is in Dimmit and Webb counties, Texas. It has 300,000 acres, and pastures 300,000 sheep.

When Adolphus told his old maid aunt that she was "fixed just like a book," probably he meant that she looked primmer than usual.

There are said to be 10,000 buffaloes between the end of the Northern Pacific track and Deadwood, D. T., driven within the limits of civilization by the Indians.

The owner of a large establishment for the shipping and sale of horses and carriages, lately started in Buffalo, N. Y., proposes to introduce apparatus for grooming and clipping horses by steam.

The girls' seminary at Northfield Mass., established by Mr. Moody, the evangelist, is full, containing now about one hundred pupils, including the Indian girls. The latter are making excellent progress in their studies. They are very fond of music.

The growth of railroad traffic in this country has been marvelous. In 1857 the gross earnings of all roads were $39,456,358; in 1861 the earnings had reached $130,000,000; in 1871, $403,329,208; and last year the earnings amounted to $529,012,999.

The present annual production of quinine is estimated as follows throughout the world: America, 63,000 pounds; Germany, 56,250 pounds; Italy, 45,000 pounds; France, 40,000 pounds; England, 27,000 pounds; India, 12,500 pounds.

Water Fowls for Farmers.

It is an unaccountable fact that the raising of geese and ducks in quantity for the market is so much neglected by our American farmers, while Englishmen possessing only a few acres and access to a stream or pond raise such large numbers with a good profit. Many readers of this paper have creeks running through barren parts of their land, near by which could be placed cheap houses for geese, as which no land or water fowls can be so easily raised or at so good a profit.

Having once secured a good breeding stock of three or four geese mated to one gander, all large fine specimens, the same flock can be retained for breeders for six or eight years at least. In summer they will thrive on pasture alone. The geese begin laying in February, and lay thirteen to fifteen eggs. Either a turkey hen or a large Asiatic hen can be used for incubating, which requires thirty days; sprinkle the eggs with tepid water for about ten days before hatching. Feed the young goslings "little and often" with hard boiled eggs, bread crumbs and scalded meal; they are soon ready to shift for themselves, and can be marketed without extra fattening as "green geese."

Even the farmer who has no stream of running water, can raise geese profitably by giving them plenty of fresh water for drinking and a large tank or tub for bathing. The principal varieties of thoroughbred geese are the Toulouse, Bremen or Embden and Hong Kong or China. Of these the Toulouse are the largest, having reached the maximum weight of sixty pounds per pair, and goslings forty-eight and a half pounds per pair, at the Birmingham show in England. They are of a gray color, with white on the belly, and are valued for their feathers, and are as often as large as the Toulouse—the greatest weight ever known being fifty-eight and a half pounds per pair The meat is very delicate, they are hardy, and good layers. The Hong Kong geese are much smaller than either of the preceding, but are the best layers known; often laying three or four litters in a season, and sometimes as many as thirty or forty eggs before setting. In a future article we propose to discuss the merits of ducks.—*W. A. Burpee, in Maryland Farmer.*

National Debts.

The following table presents a succinct statement of the national debts of various European countries in 1865 and 1879 (reduced to gold currency), and underneath the footings we have placed the figures for the United States for 1865 and 1880:

States.	1865.	1879
Germany	$610,470,000	$1,047,200,000
Austria-Hung	1,473,220,000	2,0[illegible]5,150,000
France	2,646,560,000	3,927,000,000
Great Britain	3,848,460,000	3,704,470,000
Russia	99[illegible],080,000	2,856,000,000
Italy	871,080,000	1,944,460,000
Spain	999,600,000	2,499,000,000
Netherlands	414,12[illegible],000	390,320,000
Belgium	119,000,000	296,072,000
Denmark	45,220,000	48,790,000
Sweden	21,42[illegible],000	57,12[illegible],000
Norway	9,044,000	24,990,000
Portugal	190,400,000	392,7[illegible]0,000
Greece	34,510,000	95,20[illegible],000
Turkey, Eu.	228,480,000	1,190,000,000
Turkey, Asia.	952,000	99,96[illegible],000
Switzerland	714,000	6,664,000
Total	$12,503,330,000	$20,585,096,000
United States, 1865 and 1880.	2,756,431,571	1,886,019,504

This table shows that England and the Netherlands are the only European countries that have reduced their debts since 1865, and that even in these two instances the reduction has been comparatively slight. In fifteen years over $8,000,000,000 has been added to the indebtedness of Europe, while over $870,000,000, or about one-third of the public debt of our own country, has been paid. In 1865 the United States owed more than any other nation in the world except Great Britain. In 1880 it owes less than France, Great Britain, Russia, Spain, Austria-Hungary and Italy.

The Scoundrel He Was After.

A well-dressed Galveston gentleman found himself in a very embarrassing situation the other day. He had left his money at home, and not a nickel or a car ticket could he find anywhere in his clothing. He was about to leave the car when a perfect stranger with a sinister cast of countenance tendered the gentleman a nickel, who gladly accepted it and dropped it into the box. The gentleman then shook his unknown benefactor by the hand, thanking him for the confidence and accommodation, and asking for his address so as to return the money. "Never mind," responded the generous man, fiercely, "it's a counterfeit, anyhow. The street car company will make that driver redeem it. They will dock his wages I've got no spite at you. He is the scoundrel I am after. He trifled with the affections of my sister, but this will show him what sort of a man I am when my blood is up."—*Galveston News.*

Death in a Fog.

London fogs, which are now attracting more than usual attention, are known to be injurious to health, but are not generally credited with the power of immediately extinguishing life. It seems, however, by the evidence given at an inquest held by Dr. Hardwicke the other day, that their effect is occasionally that of deadly poison. The inquest was on the body of a woman who, in a dense fog, attempted to find her way home after paying a visit to a friend. While feeling her way along a street in Barnsbury by the side of another woman for mutual protection, the fog "got down her throat" and she fell to the ground. A man living in the neighborhood, hearing what had occurred, groped his way to the spot and tried to restore her with brandy, but failing in his efforts, with some difficulty got hold of a policeman, and at the police station she was found to be dead. She had, according to the medical evidence, been asphyxiated by the fog.

Work Together.

If all men had the self-same mind,
And sought the same position,
The world would be, as you'll agree,
Chaotic in condition.
Thus some must sow, and some must reap,
And some must plow the mighty deep;
And some must wake while others sleep—
Each has his given mission.

And though they seek quite different paths
In bright and cloudy weather,
And seem to stray, each his own way,
They really work together;
The one who weaves, the one who knits,
The one who cuts, and he who fits,
Bound by a silken tether.

Thus the great world thrives and grows,
As each man helps his brother;
The great and small, the short and tall,
They all help one another.
For some must print and some must fold,
Some must carve and some must mold,
And some count silver, scrip and gold,
Each one pursuit or other.

Then banish envy from our hearts,
And keep your soul well lighted,
The world should be, as you'll agree,
At peace and all united.
The water course will turn the wheel—
The mill will grind the corn and meal—
And God will reign through woe and weal,
And every wrong be righted.

HUMOROUS.

For internal improvement—A good square meal.

A nose by any other name would smell as well.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

The family pickle jar is responsible for a good many others in the household.—*Ives.*

When the lawyers say "express provisions" do they mean "C. O. D.?"—*Owego Blade.*

Ladies should remember that the sweetest lips are the soonest chapped.—*Salem Sunbeam*

It costs the average American five dollars for patent medicine to digest one dollar's worth of food.—*Boston Transcript.*

The fellow who can do so much on the spur of the moment gets so that he can never do anything on the spur of an hour.—*Saturday Night.*

A fellow told a young lady he would like a pair of wristlets for a present. The next day he was arrested for theft, and she sent him a pair of hand-cuffs.

A physician gives directions how to see the blood circulate. His method is not as simple as the old way of calling a prize fighter a liar.—*Norristown Herald.*

A Boston bank advertises that it will place money anywhere by telegraph. All right; place four thousand with us. Our address is Rockland, Me.—*Rockland Courier.*

The ladies pattern after the gentlemen in the matter of cloaks and hats this season. But they don't appear to have a universal liking for our style of rubber boots.—*Danielsonville Sentinel.*

The turkey gobbled as the boy walked past
And strutted about in his pride;
But the boy gobbled up the turkey at last,
And a quart of cranberries beside.
—*Keokuk Gate City.*

A wholesale butcher uptown bought beef "for a rise." He got it. Two of his ribs and his left leg are as good as ever; the rest of him has an unpleasant appearance of sausage meat.—*Puck.*

"Nothing," remarks the Philadelphia *News*, "so takes the conceit out of the average man as to order his paper discontinued, and then see the editor going along and getting rich without him."

"Taffy" is a pleasant thing,
'Tis most effective stuff,
And the best known way to give it
Is in a newspaper puff.
—*Oil City Derrick*

We hope the good time will one day come when every man shall have his personal and peculiar champion belt, and there shall be no more wrangling over isolated and sporadic ones.—*Boston Herald.*

When you hear a young lady very carefully say, "I haven't saw," you may be quite confident that she is a recent graduate from one of the most thorough of our numerous female seminaries.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

"This fashion of wearing no gloves," exclaims the Boston *Post*, "is a blame fraud. With gloves you can have three or four strings tied around each finger with hard knots at the back, and folks would think it was a lot of diamond rings."

Every young man of slim income must shudder when he reads of the tremendous ice crop that is being gathered, and realizes that he cannot walk out with his best girl next summer without encountering seven ice cream saloons to a block.—*Middletown Transcript.*

If all the dogs were sent to Lap-land, the lawyers to Lie-beria, the donkey to Bray-zil, the lovers to Sigh-beria, the editors to News-zealand, and the keyhole anglers to Peer-u, the eternal fitness of things would have equilibrium down to a fine point.—*Modern Argo.*

"Gentlemen of the jury," said a young barrister, "it will be for you to say whether this defendant shall be allowed to come into court with unblushing footsteps, with the cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, and draw three bullocks out of my client's pockets with impunity."

He was seventy and she was eighteen, and they were on their wedding tour. He pointed out to her the beautiful scenery, and said: "We may have many anniversaries of this occasion." "Yes," she answered, "you will probably live long enough to have a wooden wedding."

An editor may write himself "we" in his editorials, and feel therefore doubly proud and doubly strong; but when he gets home to dinner an hour or so late, and forgets to bring something home to make that dinner, he doesn't feel any larger than one fourth of one person.—*Kentucky State Journal.*

A Strange Accident to the Engine.

A remarkable accident happened to a train near Zanesville, Ohio, the other day. The train was running at a rapid rate of speed, when suddenly there was heard a sharp crack, and in a moment the driving rods, which had broken on both sides of the engine, went whizzing around, making a whistling noise as they whirled through the air. They beat the locomotive until it fairly groaned with pain, battering it up and defacing it fearfully. Striking the breast-plate the rods glanced off, and returning to the attack like an enraged animal they assaulted the cab from beneath, and with one desperate blow cut it virtually in two. John Moore, the engineer, who was inside the cab, was flung into the air as if by a whirlwind, lighting on top of the severed cab in an almost insensible condition. He was badly jammed up, but not seriously hurt, the breast-plate alone having saved him from being cut in twain. Mr. McKelvy, the fireman, retaining his presence of mind, picked Moore up, and removed him out of harm's way, and then put on the air brakes, but they were useless, having also been cut in two by the flying rods. He then raised the throttle of the thoroughly wounded engine, and managed to get from it a painful whistle of "down brakes," and the train was stopped. In about forty minutes the damage was repaired sufficiently to renew the trip to Zanesville, the heroic engineer and fireman managing the crippled locomotive as best they could.

There seems to be great anxiety and impatience on the part of the people to see the revised edition of the Bible, that they may see what changes have been made. The trouble with most people will be that they don't know enough about the old Bible to recognize the change when they see it. We heard a man say that he considered the unauthorized meddling with or any changing of the sacred book little less than blasphemy. At the time of making the remark he was hunting all through the Book of Job to find the quotation: "Make hay while the sun shines."—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

A Boston composer has set the sounds of Niagara Falls to music. Next thing we know some fiend will set the noise of a boiler shop to music, and distribute it through organs of Italian descent. And then there will be blood spilt. A boiler shop fantasy, with staccato movement, coming right on the heels of "Pinafore," would make even the American peace society howl for war.—*Norristown Herald.*

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ..........................EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Jan. 13, 1881.

Garfield has mailed nine thousand letters in the last three months, nearly all in answer to applicants for office.

Everybody seems surprised that senator Coxe refused to take the oath. The surprise should rather be that there were 65 senators who did take the oath.

If every member of the legislature had been as delicate of conscience as Coxe, there would have been 201 vacancies in the House and 65 in the Senate on 4th inst.

It is confidently asserted from Washington that Senator Mahone of Virginia does not intend to form an alliance with the republicans, but will act with the democratic party.

In another colum will be found an article from the *North American Review*, upon the mission of the democratic party, from the pen of Senator Wallace. It is brief but full of sound logic. Don't fail to read it.

The Oliver boom for Senator is waning and it is thought speaker Hewitt of Blair or Ben Brewster might be dark horses. Grow, as the REPORTER predicted, seems to be too light, and his cause won't grow enough.

During 1880 there were 20 murders committed in Cincinnati and 26 in Pittsburg. These are republican strongholds, and if a southern city showed such a horrible record what an everlasting howl there would be about southern outrages, as tho' no wrong or violence were committed at all in the north.

Aristides was found going about with a lantern on the hunt for an honest man. If that ancient personage will address a postal to E. B. Coxe, Drifton, Luzerne Co., Pa., or read this issue of the REPORTER carefully, he may find the article he so long was in hunt of.

In the State Senate the Democratic Senators voted for Hon. John G. Hall of Elk, for Speaker *pro tem*, and Adam Woolever for Chief Clerk. In the House, the Democratic representatives voted for Hon. John E. Faunce of Philadelphia for Speaker, S. C. Kirk of Schuylkill for Chief Clerk, Joseph E. Noble of Bradford for Resident Clerk. Mr. Hewitt of Blair was elected Speaker of the House.

An honest man turned up at Harrisburg at last, and he was found without the use of a lantern. He is wont-be-senator-elect Coxe, of Luzerne. He refused to be sworn in because he said he could not take the oath that prohibits the use of money in elections. Here is a conscience that would adorn Garfield. Coxe should be re-elected by his people without the cost of a cent on his part.

By paying your own REPORTER in advance and getting us two new names with the cash, we will give the Chicago Weekly News to the three one year as a premium. This is the best offer yet made and the hope that an increased circulation will compensate us for it, induces us to make so liberal a proposition. Now can't each patron of the REPORTER raise us two new names? Try it, friends, and get the premium for you and the new ones.

We hear a great many people express themselves in favor of establishing the whipping post in Pennsylvania, as punishment for certain crimes instead of imprisonment, which brings expense upon the tax-payers. Whipping for theft and some other classes of misdeeds would certainly have less relish for the criminal than imprisonment which often suits the condemned as well as freedom. Few criminals feel ashamed to be imprisoned, while scarce one would loiter in a neighborhood where he had been whipped. This is the effect where the whipping post is an institution.

The number of children still in the state orphan schools is 2,580, an increase of 149 over last year.

The cost of the system for the past school year was $351,431.59, and the appropriation $360,000, leaving an unexpended balance of $8,568.41. The whole ordinary cost of the system from the beginning to May 31, 1880, was $6,313,526.80. The extraordinary expenditures amount to $25,395.13. As the law now stands no children can be admitted after June 1, 1882, and three years after all the schools are to close. Should the law be unchanged the appropriation to be made for the support of orphan schools for the next two years cannot be very materially reduced. For the year 1881 $360,000 will be needed, and for 1882, $340,000, making in all $700,000.

An apportionment bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Springer of Illinois, and referred to the Census Committee. It fixes the number of Representatives at 293, but also embodies the minority representation principle, by providing for the election of representatives in States having the requisite number, in gropes of three and five—under the cumulative vote plan—that is the voter can give one vote to each of three candidats or three votes to one. It is not at all probable the idea will be adopted by Congress but it has been the practice in Illinois for five or six years and has worked to the satisfaction ot all parties. Mr. Springer claims for the principle that it will destroy sectionalism by giving a fair and full representation to every part of the country. It will also destroy the advantage of gerrymandering apportionments.

Northampton scores another cold blooded murder following closely upon the burial of the murdered Geogle family. Anton Kloefel and wife, of New York City, spent the hollidays at the residence of the former's parents at Big Creek, Carbon county, about twelve miles from Mauch Chunk. On the night of the 2, the couple were singing in the kitchen. The husband asked his wife to sing a certain song, and on her refusal seized a shot-gun, placed the cap, which had been removed, on the nipple, took aim at his wife and deliberately fired. The shot entered the left eye and caused almost instant death. Kloefel was arrested after he had informed one of the neighbors of his crime. A crowd soon assembled and there were cries of "Hang him" and "Serve him as Snyder, the Northampton county double murderer, was served," but the prisoner was safely lodged in the Mauch Chunk Jail. He offered to shoot himself if provided with a revolver. The murdered woman would have been nineteen years old to-day. The murderer is a clerk in a Broadway bakery in New York and is rather good-looking. The couple had been married only four months. There is much excitement in the community over the brutal murder, following as it does so closely after the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Goegle and the lynching of their murderer, Snyder.

AN HONEST MAN TURNS UP AT HARRISBURG.

A Democrat Senator-Elect Who States that He is Disqualified.

In the state senate, on 4th inst., there occurred an incident which has not its parallel in this country at least, and is related under the above date as follows:

When the roll of Senators returned as elected had been called, and Judge Pearson was engaged in administering the oath of office to them, Hon. Eckley B. Coxe, of Drifton, Luzerne county, elected as a Democrat from the Twenty-first Senatorial district, arose and announced that he declined to take the oath of office, because he could not consistently do so. He read a long address to his constituents, in which he says that he spent money for political assessments and contributions, advertising political meetings, organizing clubs and paying their expenses, paying taxes, clerk hire, naturalization, to men at the polls for work, etc. In conclusion Mr. Coxe says:

"It may be asked, Why did I spend this money, knowing the consequences? The answer is: I did not understand, until I was well into the campaign, what I would be called on to pay for, and when I did I felt that if I should retire I would, as there was a third ticket in the field, endanger not only the success of the county ticket, which I was very anxious to see elected, but also, perhaps, of the national ticket; and although, in the heat and confusion of the campaign, I was always very particular not to contribute a cent for any improper purpose, I was not able, in the few weeks it lasted, to consider the whole question as I have since.

I did, however, determine to twice retire from the field, but upon reflection I resolved to fight it out on the line of spending what I could honestly for the success of the whole ticket, so as not to endanger its defeat by my withdrawal, and to decline to take my seat if upon careful consideration of the subject in the nine weeks that would elapse between election day and the meeting of the Senate, I should decide that any part of the money was used for expenses not "expressly authorized by law."

Having made this full and frank statement of the facts, I wish to say that if I had done anything that I considered wrong or anything which I would wish to hide, I could have resigned before the meeting of the Senate, giving as a reason my business engagements, or something of that kind, but such is not the case. I have nothing to conceal, nothing to be ashamed of, and am ready, as every honest man should be, to suffer the consequences of my actions. I make no claim to having been deceived or kept in ignorance. What I did, I did with my eyes open."

Lieutenant Governor Stone ordered Mr. Coxe's statement to be placed upon the journal, and no further action was taken. Mr. Coxe's declination to be sworn being respected apparently by common consent. The address of Mr. Coxe, from which the foregoing extract is made, bears his name printed at the bottom as "late Senator-elect for the Twenty-sixth district."

The refusal of Mr. Coxe to take the oath from purely conscientious motives has created a sensation, it being the first time in the history ot the Legislature that any member has refused to be sworn in. Mr. Coxe says he consulted his lawyers (one of them being Franklin B. Gowen,) and was advised that he could not conscientiously take the oath of office. It is remarked that if Coxe's reasons, as set forth in his address to his constituents, are the only reasons for his self-disbarment, then the great majority of officers (Senators included) are in the same boat. Mr. Coxe is not a professional politician, and consequently is not the possessor of an elastic conscience. His reference to the manner of his expenditure of money created some laughter, and there was a general expression of sympathy for him among the "old stagers." It is already intimated that the people of his district should elect him unanimously, but Mr. Coxe says he will not run. More's the pity; for a *rara avis* like him is not often found as a candidate.

Judge Pearson was asked this evening regarding Mr. Coxe's refusal to take the oath, and said the Senate could do nothing more than declare his seat vacant and order a new election. The Judge would not express an opinion as to whether Mr. Coxe could be prosecuted criminally. Regarding the chances of Mr. Miner, who ran as Coxe's opponent, the Judge said he could have no claim whatever.

[Eckley B. Coxe is a member of the firm of Coxe Bros. & Co., which owns large tracts of valuable coal lands and is heavily engaged in mining, and is and has been for two or three years a director of the Reading Railroad Company. His name was brought forward recently when the McCalmont ticket in opposition to Gowen was first talked of. He has a residence in Philadelphia, as well as in Luzerne county. He is about 38 years of age, is related to the Coxes who descended of Tench Coxe, and is the son of the late Judge Coxe. During the Centennial he was President of the Association of Mining Engineers, being a very talented engineer himself.]

In Washington on New Year's afternoon an incident presented itself which would not be rare in "high life" if all got out, as it did with the lady here mentioned. A young woman magnificantly attired in white satin, white kid boots and gloves, and lovely jewelry, was found wandering about the streets, hopelessly drunk, by a policeman. She had been receiving callers during the day, and having indulged too freely, wandered out of the house and was surrounded by a crowd of hooting boys and men. When discovered by the officers she was consigned to a cell at the Central Station, and held until her friends arrived and carried her home. She gave the name of Lula B. Easton, which is supposed to be fictitious. Before placing her in the cell the officers in charge removed all of her elegant clothing, leaving her dressed in her petticoats.

If all the upper tens got out thus when tight, the police would make many such bejeweled hauls. The Conkling scandal, the Beecher scandal, the Christiancy scandal, are only the leakings of the debauchery that exists among only too many of those who figure in high places; such sin and shame did not exist under good old democratic rule. But people will vote for it to keep up party.

Secretary Evarts is reported to have said that Senator Blaine will be Secretary of State in General Garfield's Cabinet. The other members, according to the same authority, are: Secretary of the Treasury, James F. Wilson of Iowa; Secretary of the Interior, D. O. Mills of California; Secretary of War, Senator Don Cameron; Secretary of the Navy, a Southern Republican; Attorney General, a New York Republican; Postmaster General, an Indiana Republican.

A bitter fight is going on among the New York republicans for the senatorship. Grant is spoken of as a compromise candidate.

Mission Of The Democratic Party.

[From the North American Review for January, 1881.]

The events and processes of more than a generation have taken the control of governmental affairs away from the intelligent rule of the masses and vested it in a power as yet formative and undefined. Among these were the civil war the creation and peculiar manipulation of the public debt, reconstruction outside the Constitution, universal negro suffrage, a plethora of paper money, loose public morals, enormous growth of private fortunes, and a close connection of the Government with the banking interest. Each had its weight in sapping the foundations of a Government by the masses, and in shaping our course toward a different rule. Whether that rule is to be suffrage, qualified and rarified, or suffrage controlled by the power of aggregated wealth monopoly, or a Senatorial oligarchy, or hereditary Government, is beside the present inquiry, save as they each and all show distrust of the people, and build their foundations upon universal suffrage, debased, corrupted and dominated.

The tendency toward a so-called stronger government is as manifest as are the causes that have given it form. It is in the nature of things for government to grow stronger at the expense of the governed; but the plain proof of the existence of this tendency is found in the opinions of the federal judiciary in federal legislation over matters heretofore within the control of the people of the States, in the modes of execution of those statutes, by which, local rule, local courts and personal liberty are overthrown, and in that ramification of executive patronage which sends its mandates to the extremities, and at will gathers in a single hand enormous contributions and unscrupulous obedience from ninety thousand paid officials. "Executive patronage will bring us to a master." A net-work of office holders bound each to the other, wielding time and money and power of place to pack primaries, dictate nominations, crush independent thought and action and subordinate local control to the will of an Executive who governs in the name of party, points the road with unerring certainty to the end that Franklin, the wise man, predicted. Further guide-boards on that road are seen in large donations of money by corporations, monopolists and wealthy men to supplement the power of the Executive, and carry elections in the interest of an aristocratic class who dislike and distrust the people; in the domination of employe by employer, in the marked ballot; in the third-term candidacy and pilgrimage on the stump; in the national and Labor organizations, which are but over-zealous protests against this tendency, and in that ill-concealed demand for energetic government which has been the fundamental thought of the opponents of Democracy since the days of John Adams.

The issues of 1799 and 1800 again confront the people. The theories of that day are again to struggle for the mastery. The government of the republic is already centralized. The canvass of 1880 teaches this. The federal Executive has been felt from the ward caucus to the vaults of the treasury; from the primary to the Presidential election. A high Federal official quits his place to take a nomination for Governor of the pivotal State, and at once the Executive arm is extended to his support. Marshals, detectives, collectors, secretaries, and all else that was needed, locate themselves within the State, and its suffrage is debauched and its undoubted will reversed. A suffrage, first debased, then corrupted then obedient, is centralization in its worst form. This is but one means to the end sought. The mission of the Democratic party is de-centralization. Its duty is to restore the Government of the republic to the intelligent rule of the masses of the people. It must teach and practice the doctrines of its illustrious founder. It must appeal to the people themselves in their own interest. It must preach the eternal truth that the individual citizen is the unit in Government, from whom proceeds all power, in whom is vested all rights save those which are granted by him for the good of the whole. The people at the base, the States and the Federal Government each supreme within its sphere, is the system to which it looks for liberty, and it must teach that he who looks to paternal government, to centralization or to empire, looks to despotism. Care for and perfect the government, and it will protect the liberties of the people, was the thought of Hamilton, Give intelligence and information to the people, teach them that it is their Government, and their interest to preserve law and order, was the thought of Jefferson. Paternal government and vigor in the federal head on the one hand, information to the masses and energy from the extremities on the other. The former gave the republic alien and sedition laws, direct taxation, federal Marshals and centralized rule in 1799. The latter swept these out of existence in 1800; carried us successfully through two foreign wars; acquired an empire of territory, and governed the country for sixty years. We must choose between these two now. The Democracy must again plant itself upon the axiom, "Governments are made for men, not men for Governments." It must strike with mailed hand the tendency to strong Government. It must be true to the people and aggressive in its fealty. Dominated labor must be taught its rights and its interests. Capital must see its safety in the intelligence and justice of individual rule, and not in the exercise of arbitrary will. Honest performance of every governmental contract now in existence, but a change of policy by which the debt shall be managed in the interest of the people and not of the creditor; equal taxation on every form of property; thorough inquiry into taxation for revenue and its re-adjustment upon a basis just to every interest and to all the people; no monopolies; forfeiture of the franchises of corporations and punishment of aggregated wealth, or individuals for coercion of employes, or the use of money in elections; our own carrying trade made to be our own preserve and a divorce between Government and banks, are thoughts which find place in such an issue. The cry of a "Solid South" is exhausted and impotent at last. It has served its purpose. Divided councils upon questions of administration have kept the Democracy a mere party of opposition, and concealed the silent approaches of the enemy to strong Government. It will continue to be a party in opposition, untrusted and untried, until it defiantly asserts its ancient theories and goes to the people for their vindication.

The Democratic party is not dead. Antaeus like, after each defeat it arises from mother earth stronger than before. It cannot die whilst it teaches and believes in the rights of the masses. The hour for its triumph will have come when it boldly asserts its true theories and ignores the blandishments of money monopoly and corrupt power. He whose interests, judgment or teachings are adverse to the rule of the masses will join its enemies, but in his room it will recruit scores of those in whose interests it strikes or who respect its attitude and detest strong Government. The future of the Democratic party is the future of the republic.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE.

State Treasurer Butler has our thanks for a bound copy of his annual report.

NINE LIVES LOST BY THE ALLENTOWN EXPLOSION.

Allentown, Pa., January 7.—The boiler explosion at the Allentown rolling mill last night was more disastrous than at first supposed. Eight employees in the mill have died from their injuries since the explosion, viz: Patrick Gallagher, Patrick McGee, Dennis McGee, Charles McCloskey, Hugh Herrity, James Roarty and Cornelius Feury. This, with John Shanks, killed instantly, makes nine men dead, and three others are expected to die shortly.

GUILTY OF WRONG.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first-class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—*Tribune*.

A FEARFUL FIRE AND HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

Ten Imprisoned Inmates Burned.

New York, January 4.—At 5:15 this morning fire broke out in a tenement in No. 35 Madison street. It started at the bottom of the stairs that furnished the only exit for the tenants in a five story building, excepting a fire escape attached to the building on the outside, and in less than five minutes swept through the stairway to the roof, cutting off the escape of a score of persons. The tenants, panic stricken, made a rush for the roof, but the scuttle was firmly hooked and would not yield. The ascending flames drove the people back within their rooms. The wildest confusion followed. Men and women threw their children from windows and jumped after them, through the flames that swept across the yard and set their clothing ablaze. When the firemen obtained the mastery, the dead bodies of nine persons, who had been burned, were taken out from the building.

Mrs. Mary Eagan (widow) and her four grown children, Margaret, Thomas, Joseph and John, reached the ground in safety by a quick jump. Mrs. Muldoon is over eighty years old, and was less fortunate. Seizing her two grandchildren, Annie, aged ten, and Kate, aged seven, she sprang from the fire escape, but in the fall she sprained or broke her leg and crawled away with difficulty. On the third floor, Mr. Reagan, who lived alone, escaped with his neighbors, the McKenna family, likewise by jumping. James, aged nine; Huge, aged four, and the baby were thrown through the window by Charles McKenna, their eldest brother, a lad of fifteen.

A Brave Woman and Boy.

The mother was sweeping in the yard when the fire broke out. She rushed to the stairway, but was met by a solid sheet of flames, and, realizing the danger of her children, roused them by shouting, before they knew of their danger. "Jump, Charles, throw them down!" the agonized mother cried, and stretched out her arms to receive them as the three little heads looked over the window still besides their brother. The mother appealed to him to thow the children to her and to jump himself, while the baby, frightened by the cries of the others, who were alarmed at the smoke which was fast filling the room, constantly cried with its little arms outstreched, "Mama," "Mama." The boy quickly measured the distance to the ground from the third story porch, and taking the babe up first tossed it out, and it fell into the arms of the mother, who also caught the other children as they were sent to her one by one, and finally broke the fall of Charles as he leaped, and all escaped unhurt.

A Family Suffocated.

On the fourth floor lived the Cassidy family, and another family of Esgans on the fifth, and on the topmost story Mrs. Ellen Sheridan was at breakfast with four children. The men of these families, as of all the others in the house, had gone to work. Mrs. Sheridan, at the first alarm, gathered together her children and sought escape by the stairs, but the fire had possession of them. There was no succor from the street, and she sought the scuttle in the roof, but it was immovable. She shrank back from the leap to the yard, five stories below, and closing the door of the apartment to keep out the rapidly advancing flames, herself and children were suffocated by the smoke rapidly filling the room. The Cassidy family unable to escape to the roof, flung themselves from the windows. Two of the children, Charles and Thomas, aged six and eight years, remained in the room and were burned to death. The Eagan family also leaped to the yard, except a child, aged two years, that was suffocated.

Incidents of the Fire.

Katy Sheridan, with a child in her arms, endeavored to escape. Her clothing was ablaze. As the girl nearly reached the top she extended her arm to Donegan, who grasped it, but the flesh pealed from the bone, and the girl and child fell back into the flames, leaving the pieces of charred flesh remaining in the hands of Donegan. Three children of the Eagan family may recover.

Young McKenna wrapped his little brothers and sisters in sheets and blankets before dropping them to the mother and firemen in the yard. He saved himself by seizing a clothes line stretched between two houses, and going hand over hand beyond the line of flame he dropped into the arms of those waiting to receive him.

A youth named Donegan, through an adjoining house, had reached the roof of the burning building, and with an ax demolished the scuttle.

John D. Reagan was saved by leaping from a widow in his room to the window of a house opposite. Mary Muldoon saved her three grand-children by wrapping them in bed clothing and dropping them into the arms of the people in the yard. She herself then leaped and had her ankle sprained.

Mrs. Lynch, of Lackawanna county, is almost 108 years of age, and is as bright as a young girl.

THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES

The Times for 1881.

THE TIMES will enter the New Year with a larger circle of regular readers than it had at any previous period of its history, and the important events of the next year must steadily enlarge the field of independent journalism.

A new administration will be inaugurated; new political occasions will create new political duties; the great commercial and industrial prosperity of the country must stimulate progress and thrift in all sections and the tendency of political power will be toward corruption and despotism, as it ever is when the people are diverted from the stern criticism of authority by peace and plenty.

The Times will be in the future, as it has been in the past, absolutely independent of political parties, but earnestly and fearlessly devoted to integrity and patriotism in our statesmanship and to the freedom and sanctity of the ballot. Dependent party organs will continue to babble about party men and party measures; to excuse the public jobber and the demagogue; to suppress, pervert or deny the truth when party interests demand it and to lavish the regulation praise of the servant to the master; but the growing intelligence of the age daily multiplies the readers of the independent newspaper, and the journals which best reflect the rapidly increasing independence of the people will be the great American journals of the future.

The Times aims to reach the highest standard of the independent newspaper. It fearlessly opposes corruptionists and rings in all parties, whether in city, State or nation. It opposes every form of imperial political domination, whether represented by an individual, by a faction or by a party. It opposes sectionalism North and South as the demon of the Republic, and it demands public tranquillity and the supremacy of liberty and law for every citizen of the Union.

The Times will begin the New Year strengthened in all of its already exceptionally strong departments. Its Annals of the War will be continued in the Weekly Edition, with specially interesting extracts therefrom in the other editions, and the contributors for 1881 to this important feature of the paper will be from the most distinguished soldiers and civilians of both North and South. Its large list of contributors in this and in foreign countries will be more than maintained; its reliable news correspondence is unsurpassed by that of any other journal of the country; its various departments essential to a complete newspaper for the home and family circle are constantly enlivened by fresh writers, and it will maintain the position it has won solely on its merits, as one of the most reliable and complete newspapers of the world.

TERMS: DAILY—delivered by carriers, for twelve cents a week, mail subscription six dollars a year, or fifty cents a month, postage free. SUNDAY EDITION—Double sheet, two dollars a year, postage free; single copies, four cents. WEEKLY—Published every Saturday morning, two dollars a year, five copies, $8; ten copies, $15, twenty copies, $25. An extra copy sent free to the getter-up of a club.

Address THE TIMES,
23dec 8t Times Building Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA'S POPULATION.

The Official Returns by Counties, Accordidg to the New Census.

The following statement of the population of Pennsylvania, according to the census of 1880, is furnished by the Census Bureau at Washington. The statement is still subject to possible corrections, by reason of the discovery of omissions or duplications of names in the lists of inhabitants returned:

Adams	32,454	Lancaster	139,443
Allegheny	355,759	Lawrence	33,311
Armstrong	47,638	Lebanon	38,476
Beaver	39,603	Lehigh	65,960
Bedford	34,932	Luzerne	133,060
Berks	122,599	Lycoming	57,482
Blair	52,751	McKean	42,566
Bradford	58,534	Mercer	56,162
Bucks	68,654	Mifflin	19,577
Butler	52,536	Monroe	20,175
Cambria	46,824	Montgomery	96,494
Cameron	5,159	Montour	15,460
Carbon	31,922	Northampton	70,316
Centre	37,920	Northumberl'd	53,123
Chester	83,478	Perry	27,522
Clarion	40,326	Philadelphia	846,984
Clearfield	43,423	Pike	9,661
Clinton	26,278	Potter	13,798
Columbia	32,408	Schuylkill	129,977
Crawford	68,604	Snyder	17,797
Cumberland	45,978	Sumerset	33,146
Dauphin	76,127	Sullivan	8,073
Dalaware	56,102	Susquehanna	40,351
Elk	12,800	Tioga	45,814
Erie	74,681	Union	16,905
Fayette	58,938	Venango	43,670
Forest	4,385	Warren	27,981
Franklin	49,853	Washington	55,417
Fulton	10,149	Wayne	33,512
Greene	28,290	Westmorel'd	78,018
Huntingdon	33,956	Wyoming	15,598
Indiana	40,558	York	87,839
Jefferson	27,935		
Juniata	18,227	Total	4,282,738
Lackawanna	89,268		

SEVEN BOERS KILLED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO CAPTURE A FORT.

London, December 30.—A dispatch from Cape Town to the Daily Telegraph says: The Boers formed two camps near Patibefstroom on the 17th ult., and on the 20th 200 mounted Boers and 1,000 foot attempted to capture the fort, which was occupied by 300 soldiers. They advanced to within 200 feet of the fort, but were repulsed by shot and shell. Seven insurgents were killed and many were wounded. Paul Kruger held a council of war on the 22d ult., when it was decided to starve the garrison out.

POOR HOUSE BURNED AND THIRTEEN INMATES PERISH IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Dover, N. H., January 7.—A fire was discovered in the main building of the Stafford County Farm, about 4:30 this morning. When discovered the flames had made considerable headway and many of the rooms were filled with smoke. One hundred and sixty-nine persons were in the building, and some of them had to be dragged out. Thirteen are missing, and were probably burned.

MOTHER OF 25 CHILDREN AND 115 YEARS OLD.

St. Louis, January 4.—Mrs. Harriet N. Cooper, a colored woman, died at Cheltenham, one of the suburbs of this city, on New Year's day, aged 115 years. She weighed 400 pounds. Mrs. Cooper was the mother of 25 children, the youngest of whom is 62 years old. Her husband is 101 years of age and is still living.

Dr. Christian Fenzer has been talking about trichinæ to a Chicago Tribune reporter. The Doctor said: "The first case of trichinæ diagnosed was in 1855, but nothing of the general knowledge of the disease was obtained until about 1860. We know that the hog gets the disease by eating rats and mice, but we do not know where the rats and mice get their supply—very probably from insects, but we don't know just what insects. It has been almost satisfactorily settled that all carnivorous animals are liable to the affection, but it is also certain that animals not of that class have been diseased with trichinæ. For instance, a pike-fish caught in the harbor of a Holland town was discovered to have its flesh impregnated with trichinæ—the result, no doubt, of the fish having eaten of the offal thrown into the harbor." Nothing has ever been discovered which will counteract the effect of trichinæ or kill it after it has once found its way into the muscles of a person. The only thing for the patient to do is to take quinine if he is at all feverish and to strengthen himself on wine or beer. If he is able to stand the siege after the trichinæ has found its way into his muscles, all right; if not, he dies. It is only in the stomach that trichinæ breeds. The breeding is what creates the pains in the stomach, and it is while the little ones are scattering through the muscles in search of a permanent abode that the patient's body and limbs are filled with pain. After the locations are finally reached the patient recovers. As an illustration of the terrible havoc which a small quantity of trichinæ could create he referred to the fact that once in a small European town one porker affected with trichinæ caused the sickness of no less than 350 persons, of which number 100 died. "You might not believe it," said the Doctor, "but if the flesh of every diseased person were subject to the microscope it would be shown that about one out of every twenty persons are affected more or less with trichinæ. This is an evidence of the fact that what is generally called rheumatism is often only a slight attack of trichinæ."

Partnership.—If the name of a partnership firm be merely the name of an individual partner, proof that he signed such name to a bill of exchange is not enough to make the firm liable on the bill. To establish the liability the holder of the bill must further prove that the signature was put to it by the authority and for the purposes of the firm.—Yorkshire Banking Co, vs. Beatson, Court of the Queen's Bench.

"MY BACK ACHES SO, and I feel miserable" said a hard working man. The doctor questioned him and found that he had been habitually costive for years, that now his kidneys were disordered and his whole system deranged. Kidney-Wort was recommended and faithfully taken and in a short time every trouble was removed. The cleansing and tonic power of this medicine on the bowels and kidneys is wonderful.

CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS

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News of a serious and decisive battle may be expected daily from the Russian forces under General Skobeleff in Turkestan. He is redy to attack the Mery-Turcomans.

JURORS—JANUARY TERM.

GRAND JURORS—Rush: S W Collins. Miles: Ellis Shafer, Snowshoe: J Redding, Potter: J S Douberman, Chalres Arney, Benner: H E Zimmerman, Ferguson: Geo Heberling, P Kichline, John Krider, J F M'Cormick, Boggs: James Krebs, Walker: J G Royer, Curtin: Wm M'Closky, Haines: Chas Smith, Wm Bower, S H Diehl, Taylor: D Henderson, Howard: Ab Weber, S Stine, Penn; Benj Weiser, College: Alf Wertz, Milesburg: C K Essington, Halfmoon: J Bainstetler.

Traverse—4 Monday.

Potter: Ph. Kemp, G W Spangler, J K Runkle, P Smith, Huston: H M Stewart, G Steele, Gregg: J F Heckman, Lewis Rossman, Jer Stover, Penn: C Alexander, Jac Dutweiler, A Greninger, Marion: J Holmes, R F Strunk, H Yearick, Liberty: J D Gardner, Millheim: H Tomlinson, College: Wm Foster, H Houtz, J C Gilliland, Milesburg: W B Miles, Rush: P Seigfried, S Fravel, Snowshoe: C Cook, Wm Haynes G Shiver, D M'Closky, Boggs: Ed Johnston, F Wallace, Spring: E G Osmer, Wm Brooks, Taylor: D Reese, Walker: M Korman, E J Markle, Philipsburg: A Ammerman, S Cross, Benner: Wm Grove, Miles: Chas Grimes, Geo Wolford, Howard: M Confer, J Holter, sr., J A Woodward, P Wagner, Patton: A Hicks, Bellefonte: A V Smith, Union: J G, Hall, Haines: Geo Eisenbuth.

2nd Week.

Millheim: Wm Frank, Wm Kerstetter, Philipsburg: J Test, C A Faulkner, Haines: J T Fiedler, W M Vonada, Miles: Benj Beck, Thos Stover, C Morris Gregg: A E Miller, C A Musser, J B Heckman, Ferguson: H Meek, D G Meek, D H Weaver, Harris: Is Young, Ad Hosterman, Snowshoe: J Clark; Penn: D E Gentzel, Liberty: W W Clark, Potter: Wm Love, T R Dubs, Boggs: John Poorman, Wm Marks, Spring: N Lucas, John Tate, A Lutz, Bellefonte: S F Foster, D Rhodes, J O'Brian, Marion: C F Yearick, Walker: D Dorman, J A Emerick, Union: P Spots, Milesburg: J C P Jones, J Proudfoot.

1880-1. 1880-1.

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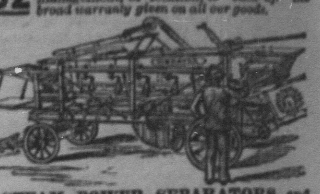
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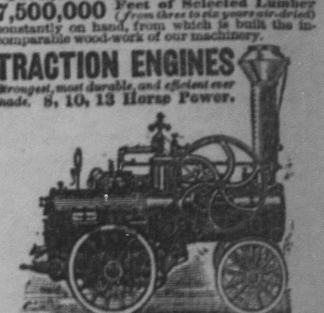
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dec23 6t; Admr's.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

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:O:

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs, Jan. 13, '81.

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Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the tables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 7, 1880, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD		
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 40 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	9 00 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renovo	11 05 a m
" arr at	Erie	7 45 p m
NIAGARA EX. leaves	Phila.	9 00 a m
" "	Harrisburg	12 15 p m
" arr at	Williamsport	3 15 p m
" "	Lock Haven	4 20 p m
" "	Renovo	5 40 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	12 20 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 00 p m
" arr at	Williamsport	7 55 p m
" "	Lock Haven	9 10 p m
EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EX leaves	Lock Haven	7 05 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 37 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 20 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	12 05 p m
" "	Philadelphia	3 45 p m
DAY EX. leaves	Renovo	10 05 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 25 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 20 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 40 p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 55 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	9 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven	10 30 p m
" "	Williamsport	11 10 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 00 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 05 a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 15 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	3 15 a m
" "	Philadelphia	7 05 a m

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L & B R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.; and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, and Day Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Judgement Exemption notes—tight note—for sale at this office, 15c per dozen. tf.

—Best oysters in town at Solt's.

—Sheriff Spangler has only four grubeaters in his county boarding house.

—Sleighing is good and plenty of it for the last two weeks or more.

—Good fresh oysters at Solt's.

—Col. L. A. Mackey is spoken of for Assembly, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Whaley, of Lock Haven.

—D. C. Keller got back from a flying visit to Illinois. He found all the Centre county folks in a flourishing condition.

—Dr. Mingle, of Millheim, honored the REPORTER with his presence, the other day. Also Mr. Dauberman, a young man from Kane county, Ill., formerly of this valley.

—You have often seen a mountain of earth and rocks, and if you want to see a mountain of something else, go and see the mountain of cheap ready-made clothing at the Philad. Branch, with that prince of fellows, Sam'l Lewins, as manager.

—Dr. Weaver, of Potter's bank, Geo. Meyers and F. P. Weber, of Boalsburg, Mr. Fr. Duck of Penn Hall, and H. C. Campbell of Ferguson, honored the REPORTER with a visit the other day.

—Mrs. Geo. Meyer, of Juniata county, is 92 years old. She has nine sons all of whom are preachers. The Centre county Meyers are mostly professors of music and good millers.

—If you want nice fresh oysters, call on Solt, in the Bank building, and have him serve you up a dish.

—We spelling 'em "colum" and "program," others may do as they choose. A man's lifetime is too brief to fool away in silent letters and superfluous sylables.

—"They cannot all lie," was the observation of one while reading the endless testimonials to "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." It is infallible.

—Messrs. Kerlin & Woods, of the Penn's Axe Works, called upon the REPORTER, the other day. We were pleased to learn from them that their new establishment is in a flourishing condition.

—Go right now, and do not stand on your going, to the great Philad. Branch clothing house and get some of the cheapest and best clothing ever offered in Penna. Every garment is manufactured by their own house, and they guarantee all you purchase. Lewins never deceives any man.

—A young man in Brooklyn loved a girl so intensely that he shot and killed her, and now he is in jail. He might have known that it is illegal to kill deer after Jan'y 1st.

—The cold snap a short time ago only makes fellows laugh who got their clothes of Lewin's, manager of the Philad. Branch. They were so good and warm that fellows stood it without a shiver. There's another important reason, besides the money saved, why you should get clothing at Lewin's alone.

—Elias W. Hale, of Bellefonte, has been appointed District Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic order in Clearfield and Centre counties, which comprises the Fourteenth district.

—There will be a meeting of Centre Co. Pomona Grange at Centre Hall, Jan. 18th, three sessions, 10 a. m., 1½ and 7 p. m. By order of

J. A. KELLER, Sec'y. L. RHONE, W. M.

—The man who saves money and gets along well, and manages to keep square with all, is the one who gets his clothing at the Philad. Branch—headquarters in this county for men and boy's clothing, hats, boots, and other goods. You buy 25 per cent. lower of Lewins than of any one else.

—On Friday night last the bigger part of Centre Hall's young ladies and gents sleighed to Prof. Bitner's home near Penn Hall, where they came in contact with a huge turkey and knocked all the stuffing out of it.

—It matters not the age of sufferers from colds, coughs or croup, "Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup" is good for all alike. Price 25 cents.

—Some nights ago, as the hands allege, a huge panther bursted open the doors of one of the mill houses on Grove & Mingle's tract in Georges valley, but spying the light made off. We rather think the varmint found he was invading pap Fleming's jurisdiction, and took second thought.

—A thorough and safe remedy is Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. 16dec. 5t.

CLOVERSEED.—We pay the highest market price in cash for *choice* cloverseed at our Farm Implement and Seed store, opposite the Bush House.

ALEXANDER & CO.

6 jan 3t. Bellefonte, Pa.

—Hides, hides! Beef and calf hides wanted, and for which the highest Cash price will be paid at the Centre Hall, tan-yard, by Chas. Sheffler. 23dc 3t.

—Nothing so good for Headache and Dyspepsia as Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents. All Druggists sell them. 16dec 5t.

—A good new shuttle sewing machine for hand or treadle can be traded or bought at the REPORTER office. Price $12.

—CALEY'S CHICKEN POWDER, a sure cure for Cholera and Gapes. Sold by J D. Murray. 4nov. 3m.

—Persons back on the REPORTER for several years, will do us a favor by remitting *at least* a part of amount due. We need cash to keep business going.

Ohio goes for Sherman and Indiana for Gen. Harrison, for U. S. Senator.

—Boalsburg is to have a grand musical convention and concert; convention begins 24 inst., concert on Friday following.

—The Y. M. C. A., of this place, will hold a public meeting in the Union church, near Farmers' Mills, on Sunday evening, Jan. 23. All are invited.

—Rev. Fischer, of this place, boasts of the boss hen. During the last few weeks she had been hatching a lot of eggs—and the other day she was rewarded by a brood of chicks. We think, however, they were frozen out, instead of hatched.

—Prof's. Wm. T. Meyer of Aaronsburg and Lowell Meyer of Centre Hall, bore leading parts in the recent musical convention at Freeburg, and elicited much applause, the former as pianist and the latter as a soloist.

—Just pop into Sechlers and get groceries such as you find in no other store in this county—pure, wholesome, fresh and any thing you want.

—A farmer of Franklin county who had lost a large number of sheep killed by dogs, prepared a lot of poisoned meat for the depredators, and was rewarded with the bodies of eighteen lifeless curs the next morning.

—The Sick-list.—Mrs. Bower, widow of Jno. A. Bower, an aged lady of Aaronsburg, is seriously ill. Mr. Jas. Boyer, of Boalsburg, is ill with fever. Mr. Jno. Taylor, of Gregg is not improving any in his illness. Mr. A. Alexander, of Millheim, is still unable to leave the house.

—They are pitching into Lewins fearfully—men and boys to get cheap clothing, and other dealers because he sells so low. Still Lewins is paddy for all.

—A Spring Mills correspondent writes: Mrs. Jno. A. Grenoble has been quite ill, but is improving. The evening train, the other day had a break down of the front carriage, near Grenoble's siding, and another engine had to be sent up from Sunbury. Car loads of grain shipped last week, by J. D. Long 5 car loads; Smith & Co. nine, and I. J. Grenoble twelve—averaging 500 bushels to the car. Rumor—that Spigelmyer, of Woodward, and Henry Witmer of near Coburn, have leased Duncans old store stand, and to take possession in March. Other matter will appear next issue.

—Happy Songs is the taking title of a 40 page manilla bound Music Book for day schools, just published by Thomas Kane & Co., 248 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. Both words and music are bright, ringing, cheerful but *not* trashy. It is destined to a large sale, as it fills a void in musical literature, viz: a cheap, popular and good music book for teachers who can sing, but who either cannot or do not care to teach music. The publishers will mail a specimen copy to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

—The Mussina family mentioned below was formerly from Aaronsburg. Mr. H. B. Mussina, the father, died some 8 or 10 years ago; the children named below were all born at Aaronsburg. The widow is now living with her daughter at Lewisburg, at which place there was a family re-union, of 25 ult.

A pleasant re-union and birthday anniversary occurred at the home of Mrs Mussina, in Lewisburg on the 25th ult. an account of which we clip from the Wmspt. Bulletin, as follows: "On Christmas Day there was a pleasant surprise for Mrs. Elizabeth Mussina, mother of Mr. Charles C. Mussina, the well known jeweler, Academy of Music building, this city. Mrs. Mussina resides with her daughter, Mrs. D. Heiser, Lewisburg and Saturday last, Christmas Day, was the 71st anniversary of her birth. Her children and others connected with the family, resolved to give her a pleasant surprise on this anniversary in the shape of a visit accompanied by presents of a kind she could appreciate. Among those present on this joyous occasion were the following, who are her children: Mr. Lyons Mussina, of Lock Haven; Mrs. J. H. Yarnell, of Mount Carmel; Mrs. A. Lewis, of Mount Carmel; Mrs. D. Heiser, of Lewisburg; Mr. W. B. Mussina, of Cowan, Pa., Mr. H. B. Mussina of Cowan, Pa.; and Mr. Charles C. Mussina, of Williamsport. One of her children, Mrs. F. Shreffler, of Akron, Ohio, was absent. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob L. Mussina and their son Thomas, of this city, were also present. All of the above named, with others, sat down to a table well covered with choice edibles at three o'clock, and the afternoon passed away in the most delightful manner for the happy group, especially for one of it—the venerable mother.

—Sechler's have already prepared themselves for the early spring trade, by getting on a large supply of groceries suited for the season. Look in at Sechlers when at Bellefonte, even if you do not wish to buy any thing, and see how full and complete is their line of groceries. They will be only too glad to show you around and give you their prices. It is a treat in fact to do this, as you will be struck with the system of arrangement, the quality and variety of their goods. It is a common saying that we have often heard, that whatever you get at Sechler's is good and pure, and to this we alsolend our testimony.

We have just received from the Mendelssohn Piano Co., New York, their new catalogues for 1881, giving a very full description of their Pianos and Organs, and also their Manufactory, which is one of the largest and most complete in the world, a description of which, and the process of manufacture of musical instruments of the highest order, will be found very interesting.

Their Pianos and Organs, besides being unanimously recommended for the highest honor of the great Centennial exhibition, are indorsed in the strongest possible terms by the greatest musical artists and high musical authorities now living, as well as the leading newspaper press of the country.

This company is destined to occupy a high place as manufacturers of musical instruments, and from the character of its productions, and their honarable and fair manner of dealing, should secure the patronage of persons who desire reliable goods at factory prices. For further information, send stamp for catalogue of Pianos or Organs, as you may desire.

SCHOOL HOUSE LETTING.—Sealed proposals for the building of a 2-story brick school house, in Potters Mills sub. district, will be received by Potter District School Board, at Potters Mills, up to 1 o'clock, Saturday, Jan'y 15, 1881.

For plans and specifications see secretary. Contractors and others are invited to hand in bids for the old house. The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids and reserve furniture in old house.

W. A. KERR, Sec'y. J. M. GILLILAND, Pres.

REPORTED LOSS OF 3000 RUSSIANS.

Teheran, January 4.—A letter received here from Geok Tepe states that the Russians in their last engagement with the Tekke Turcomans lost 3000 men and a great quantity of rifles and ammunition, and that the loss of the Turcomans was slight.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10.—Grain—Wheat ½c per bushel higher at $1 03@1.04; red and amber, track at $1.16@1.16½. Rye 92c for Pennsylvania. Corn, steamer do. at 53½c and white at 52c.

Chicago, January 10.—At the close—Wheat No. 2 Chicago spring 98⅛c for January. Corn 38c for February. Oats 31⅛c bid and 31¼c asked for February. Pork, $13.05 for February; and $13.35@13.37½ for March.

LIVE STOCK.

Philadelphia, January 10.—The cattle market is slow; prime, 6@6½c; good 5¼@5¾c; medium, 4¾@5¼c; common, 3¾@4½c. The sheep market is fair; prime, 6¼@6½c; good, 5¾@6c; medium, 5¼@5½c; common, 5¾@5c. The hog market is active; prime, 7¾c; good 7¼@7⅜c; medium, 7⅛@7¼c; common, 6¾@7c.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No 1, 1 00, No 2, 90, No 3, 70

Rye, 70c

Corn, ears, per bu. 37 c.

Corn old, 45c.

Oats, 30c.

Buckwheat, 50c.

Barley, 50 to 65c.

Cloverseed, 6c to 7c per lb

Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00

Flour, per bbl $4.50

Butter, 25c.

Tallow, 6c.

Lard, 6c.

Ham, 10c.

Shoulders, 7c.

Bacon or side, 7c.

Eggs per doz., 22c.

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble

NO MORE HARD TIMES.

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing, get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters; that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health.—*Chronicle*.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

OFFICE OF THE F. M. F. INS. COMPANY of Centre County, Pa.

Centre Hall, January 10, 1881.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter the twenty-third annual statement of the transactions of the Company is herewith presented.

Assets.		
Bills receivable, being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$31,876.24
Paid on same		$741.05
Received amt. due Company from the Est. of Gen. Geo. Buchanan		$400.00
To which add tax No. 11	$3,248.63	
Less off for collection	($162 40	$3,086.23
Cash in the treasury		$549 25
Making the total available assets of the past year		$34,670.67
Expenses.		
Compensation of Directors	$153.94	
Salary of Sec'y	100.00	
Salary of Treas.	50.00	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationary	80 87	
Election board	6.00	
Balance due Mrs. Conly	16.00	
Balance due W. J. Jackson	200.00	
Balance due Geo. Kustoborder	63,00	
David Keller on barn	940.00	
Saml. Vantries on barn and grain	1,260.00	
Geo. Swabon farm implements and grain	966 00	
D. M. Shivery, small fire	4 40	
C. Luse smith shop, small fire	10.00	
Wm. J. Thompson's interest	19.77	
Samuel Gramly's interest	7.50	
J. H. Musser's interest	7.28	$3,884.26
Total accruing assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses		$30,786.41
To which add notes of 1876, 7, 8 and 9		$107,578.69
		$138,365.10
Minus cash premiums, carpenters risks, cancellations and tax on notes		$13,284.09
Making the total available assets of the company this day		$125,081.01
Face value of premium notes in force		$135,525.73
Risks and insurances taken the past year	$369,937.60	
Risks and insurances in force of 1876, 7, 8 and 9	$1,242,602.05	
Making the risks of company this day		$1,612,539.65
Amt. outstanding		$1,178.94

At an election held the same day the following named members were elected directors for the ensuing year: J. W. Krumrine, H. C. Campbell, Henry Keller, Joseph Baker, Fred Kurtz, John Rishel, Maj. J. B. Fisher, S. J. Herring, H. E. Duck, J. H. Musser, Samuel Gramly, H. G. Royer. Whereupon the board organized and elected the following officers;

President—Henry Keller.
Vice President—S. J. Herring.
Secretary—D. F. Luse.
Treasurer—Wm. Wolf.

D. F. LUSE, Secretary. HENRY KELLER, President.
13 jan 3t

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale a HOUSE AND LOT situate in Centre Hall. Besides house there is a two-story furniture shop, stable and other necessary outbuildings erected on the lot. The buildings are all nearly new. This property is a desirable one, being favorably located. Any one wishing to purchase a good home will do well by calling. Terms reasonable.

jan. 13 6t. EZRA KRUMBINE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the estate of Samuel Wilson, late of Potter township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Centre county, he requests all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to deceased to come forward and make prompt payment, and those having claims against decedent to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH CROTZER, Centre Hall, Pa.
13jan 6t. Adm'r.

UNSEATED LAND APPEAL.

Appeals will be held in the Commissioners office at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., for the purpose of adjusting the assessed value of unseated lands as follows: Tuesday, Feb. 1st for the townships of Haines, Penn, Gregg, Potter, Harris, College, Ferguson, Half Moon and Patton. Wednesday Feb. 2nd for the townships of Benner, Spring, Walker, Marion, Howard, Boggs, Union, Huston, Worth and Taylor. Thursday Feb. 3d for the township of Rush. Friday Feb. 4th for the townships of Snow Shoe, Burnside and Curtin. All persons interested take notice

Henry Bech, Clerk. ANDREW GREGG, GEORGE SWAB, JACOB DUNKLE, County Commissioners.
jan. 13 3t.

FARM AND MILL PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE!—Will be sold at Public Sale in Potter twp., on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, 1881,

at 2 p. m., the valuable Grist mill, known as the Red Mill, and a tract of land, containing 46 acres, bounded by Sinking Creek, by lands of Jacob Royer, Benjamin Bitner, John Hinebach, Daniel Fleisher, Joseph Shirk, dec'd, Jacob Treaster and John M'Coy, with all the water rights, liberties and privileges appurtenant thereto. Thereon erected a TWO-STORY LOG AND FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and all necessary outbuildings. Also an excellent ORCHARD OF CHOICE FRUIT and a well of never failing water. The mill is in excellent repair, having been recently refitted, the land under high state of cultivation, and good fences. ALSO A FARM, containing 56 ACRES, more or less, adjoining the Red Mill property. The land is all clear, under good fences, and in the best state of cultivation. Thereon erected a TWO-STORY LOG AND FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, BANK BARN, good as new, Buggy-shed, Wash-house and other needed outbuildings. There is a well near the barn and a spring of never failing water near the house, also an Orchard of Choice Fruit. Also a tract of woodland, containing 4 Acres, more or less, near the mountain, and about ½ mile from the farm. Another Tract of Woodland, containing about 2 ACRES, about 2 miles south-west of the farm.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year and the balance in two years with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

CATHARINE ROYER,
JNO. B. ROYER,
jan6 Administrators.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at public sale on the premises in Miles township near Stover's place. On Friday, Jan. 21st, 1881,

All that certain tract or piece of ground, bounded by lands of Jeremiah Haines, Geo. Wohlfert and others. Containing sixty acres, more or less, about twenty acres cleared, the balance in timber. Thereon erected a dwelling house and other outbuildings.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. of said day when terms will be made known by J. H REIFSNYDER,
6jan Assignee of Geo. Fiedler.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for license in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre and that application will be made at the next Session of said Court to grant the same.

J. W. Snook, Wholesale, Millheim Bor.
Sam'l H. Kunes, Tavern, Liberty twp.
Robert Taylor " Philipsburg
Jas. I. Delong " Liberty twp

J. C. HARPER, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Feiri Facias, Levari Facias, and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, and to me directed, there will be exposed at public sale at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Saturday the 22nd day of November, A D. 1881, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate of the defendants to wit:

No. 1.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Village of Snow Shoe, Snow Shoe Township, Centre county, Penna. Bounded and described as follows—bounded on the north by lot of Hubert Williams on the south by fourth street, as per plot of Snow Shoe City, on the east by Nectarine street, and on the west by an alley, containing two lots, thereon erected a two story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Burnes.

No. 2.

The following described real estate of the Defendants to wit—all those three lots or several pieces of ground situate in the town of Moshannon, Snow township, Centre county, Penna. and extending along the east side of Chestnut street 180 feet to Moccasin alley, each lot containing 60 feet front and bounded on the east by Snow Shoe alley and numbering 1, 2, 3, in the general plan of said town, thereon erected a two-story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James H. Rankin administrator of Ed. Ide deceased.

No. 3.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Rush township, Centre county, Penna. bounded on the east by Moshannon Creek, on the west by Philipsburg and Clearfield turnpike, and on the south by Wheeling, containing one fourth acre more or less, no buildings.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Rush township, Centre county, Penna. bounded on the north and northwest by Moshannon creek, on the east and south-east by an alley, and on the south by the turn pike road leading from Philipsburg to Curvensville, containing one and one fourth acre more or less, no buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mrs. Patrick Collins and Pat Collins her husband formerly Mrs. Patrick Donahue administratrix of Pat Donahue and George M. Brisbin guardian Ad Litem for Peter Donahue, John Donahue and Mary Donahue.

No. 4

All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in Potter township, Centre county, Penna. bounded and described as follows—beginning at stones along land of George Hubler, sold to John Bowersox, south 34½° east 54 5-10 perches to stones, thence along land of John Neff and Robt. S. Watson north 55½° east 60 perches to stones, thence along land of the said George Hubler North 84½° west 54 perches to a small chestnut, thence along Nittany mountain south 56° west 60 perches to the place of beginning, containing 20 acres and 54 perches neat measure, thereon erected a two-story log house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Garver.

No. 5.

All the right title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Snow Shoe township, Centre country, Penna. adjoining lands of A. C. Hinton, John G. Uzzle and lands of the Snow Shoe Land Association containing 16 acres more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence without any other improvements thereon. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Harry Crissman.

No. 6.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Spring township, Centre county Penna. bounded and described as follows, beginning at a post corner of lands of Wm. Toland and Wm. Felty, thence by land of latter north 59½° west 8 3-10 perches to a post, thence north 30¼° west 37 perches to a post thence by lands of Thomas' Estate, south 6° west 40 perches to post in road thence by said road south 44° east 19 perches to a post, thence by land of Wm. Poorman North 61° east 13 perches to post thence by same land and lands of Jacob Bardett south 29° east 14 perches to post, thence by lands of Wm. Toland 61 degrees east 3 perches to post, thence south 29° east 17 perches the place of beginning, containing 24 acres and 22 perches neat measure.

ALSO.

All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penna. bounded and described as follows: beginning at the North-west corner of C. T. Alexander lot on High street, thence along the same street 143 feet to a 20 foot alley, thence along the north side of the said alley 114 feet to the southwest corner of C. T. Alexander lot, thence along the west side of said lot 180 feet to the place of beginning, thereon erected a two-story frame house and outbuildings.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penna. bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in south street corner of lot of Wm. Felty, thence by said street north 11½° west 100 feet, thence south 79° west 150 feet to an alley, thence by said alley south 11½ deg. east 100 feet to said lot of Wm. Felty, thence by the line of same 150 feet to the place of beginning, thereon erected a frame dwelling house &c.

ALSO.

All that certain messuage, tenement and piece of land situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penna. bounded and described as follows: Beginning at corner of brick building corner of Dunlap and High streets, thence by Dunlap street 62½ feet to post corner of Bayard lot, thence along land of George A. Bayard 17½ feet to corner of lot of D. G. Bush, thence along lot of D. G. Bush 62½ feet to High street, thence along High street 17½ feet to the place of beginning, thereon erected a large brick building.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn. bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by High street, on the east by lot of P. Gray Meek on the south by an alley and on the west by Thomas street fronting on High street 150 feet and extending back 180 feet to said alley, thereon erected a two-story frame double house, 1 single dwelling house, one cottage house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Haupt.

No. 7.

All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in Worth township, Centre county, Penna. beginning at a post on line of Reuben Reese on bank of creek, thence south 37½ deg east 26 3-10 perches to a post thence north 53½ deg east 20 5-10 perches to post, thence south 47½ deg east 20 3-10 perches along public road to post, thence north 32 deg east 39 3-10 perches to post, thence south 41½ deg east 10 perches to post, thence north 49½ deg east 8 2-10 perches to pin oak, thence south 83½ deg 16 perches to stones, thence south 79 deg east 36 perches to post, thence south 7 deg east 18½ perches to post, thence south 23 deg east 30 5-10 perches to post at public road, thence south 57 deg west 64 4-10 perches to post south 13½ deg east 2 perches to post, thence south 46 deg west 74 perches to hemlock stump, thence north 46 deg west 88 perches to rock oak, thence north 33 deg east 67 perches to post on bank of creek the place of beginning, containing —— acres, thereon erected a two story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Reese.

No. 8.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre county, Penna. Bounded on the north by land of Mrs. Spangler, on the east by lands of Fry and others, on the south by lands of Mrs. Spangler, on the west by lands of Mrs. Frome, containing 5 acres more or less, thereon erected a two story log dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Josiah Taylor.

No. 9.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penna. Beginning at post on the north side of alley 150 feet east of corner of lands of Elizabeth Carney dec'd, thence east along said alley 50 feet to lands of John P. Harris, thence north along land of Harris 150 feet to an alley, thence west along said alley 50 feet to lot of Hugh Taylor, thence south along lot of said Hugh Taylor 150 feet to the place of beginning, containing one-fourth acre more or less; thereon erected a two-story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Hagley.

No. 10.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Miles township, Centre county, Penna. Bounded and described as follows: on the north by vacant tracts on the west by lands of J. Jones, on the east by lands of W Schroeder and on the south by lands of Samuel Illions, containing 117 acres more or less, thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Christian Schade.

No. 11.

All the right, title and interest of defendants in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Walker township, Centre county, Penna. Beginning at a post in road, thence north 33 deg east 75 perches to a post, thence north 28 deg west 105 perches to stones, thence along land of Fighman's, south 57 deg west 94 perches to a post by pine, thence south 28 deg east 147 perches to a post by road, thence along said road south 35 deg west 28 perches to a post, thence south 35 deg east 77½ perches to a post, thence north 57 deg east 54 perch. to a post, thence north 33dg west 99 perches to the place of beginning, containing 106 acres and 80 perches—thereon erected a two story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

Two other lots situate in Walker township, Centre county, Penn'a one thereof bounded on the west by lands of Henry M'Ewen and on the east, north and south by lands of Jesse Swartz, and the other bounded on the south by lands of J. H. Brown, on the east by Jesse Swartz and on the north and west by lands of Jesse Swartz, together containing 39 acres more or less, no buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Swartz and Christian Swartz.

No. 12.

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain tract of land situate in Walker township, Centre county, Pa. Beginning at a post in road, thence north 33° east 75 perches to a post, thence north 28° west 105 perches to stone, thence along land of Filghman's south 57° west 94 perches to a post by pine, thence south 28° east 147 perches to a post by road, thence along said road south 35° west 28 perches to a post, thence south 35° east 77½ perches to a post, thence north 57° east 54 perches to a post, thence north 33° west 99 perches to the place of beginning containing 106 acres and 80 perches, thereon erected a two-story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

Two other lots situate in Walker township, Centre county, Pa. One thereof bounded on the west by lands of Henry McEwens and on the east, north and south by lands of Jesse Swartz, and the other bounded on the south by lands of H. Brown, on the east by Jesse Swartz and on the north and west by lands of Jesse Swartz, together containing 39 acres more or less, no buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Swartz.

No. 13.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone in the public road on the line of lands late of B. C. Brisbin; thence north 70° east, 3 perches to stones; thence north 13 deg. west, 30 perches to stones; thence south 73 deg. west, 7 perches to stones; thence north 23° west 111 perches to stones; thence north 65° east, 76 5-10 perches to stones; thence south 20½ deg. east, 133 4-10 perches to stones; thence south 66½° west, 36 perches to stones; thence south 36½ west, 36 perches to stone; thence south 24° east, 153 6-10 perches to stones; thence north 72° east, 10 2-10 perches to a stream; thence south 22½° east, 22 perches to a red oak; thence south 52 deg. east, 20 7-10 perches to a chestnut oak; thence south 42½ deg. east, 17 5-10 perches to a maple: thence south 29 deg. east, 24 perches to a chestnut, 22 deg. west, 26 perches to a stone; thence south 72 deg. west, 38 3-10 perches to a stone; thence north 26 deg. west, by land of B. C. Brisbin, deceased, 209 5-10 perches to the place of beginning—containing 107 acres and 114 perches, and allowance; thereon erected a two-story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre county Pa.—Beginning at a stone on the northwest corner of the above described tract; thence north 22 deg. west, 28 7-10 perches to stones, thence north 65½ deg. east 78 4-10 perches to a stone; thence by land of Samuel Spangler, deceased, south 21½ deg. east, 27 8-10 perches to a post; thence by lands of the first above described tract, south 65½ deg. west 77 11-10 perches to the place of beginning—containing 13 acres and 106 perches, more or less. No buildings.

ALSO.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre county, Penn'a: Beginning at a white oak on corner of unseated tract surveyed in the name of Edward Crouch, near the foot of Tussey mountain; thence south 16° west, 103 perches to a chestnut oak; thence south 70 deg. west, 29 perches to a chestnut oak; thence north 1° east, 40 perches to a chestnut; thence north 74½° east, 273 perches to a white pine; thence north 25° west, 62 perches to a post; thence south 64° west, 26 perches to a stone; thence north 7° west, 6 perches to stone; thence south 70 deg. west, 224 perches to a chestnut oak; thence north 1 deg. west, 100 perches to a white oak, the place of beginning—containing 94 acres and 52 perches and allowance. No buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Bitner and Jno. B. Bitner.

No. 14.

All that certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a. Beginning at a post on Thomas Street a corner of Wm. L. Williams now Mrs. Davidson lot, thence along the same north 88 deg. 20' west 200 feet to an alley; thence along the same north 1 deg. 40' east, 60 feet to a post; thence south 88 deg. 20' east 200 feet to a post or Thomas Street; thence along the same south 1 deg. 40' west, 60 feet to the place of beginning. It being the same lot which H. R. Williams conveyed to Solomon Derr, by deed dated the 11th day of July, 1848. Recorded in Deed book "M" page 422. Thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Solomon Derr.

No. 15.

All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Patton Twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post being the north-east corner of the Penna. Furnace Company lands, thence along said land south 30½° east 126 perches to small white oak, thence along lands of Thompson, McCoy & Co., north 56° east 176½ perches to stone, thence along land of Thompson, McCoy & Co. north 34° west 125 perches to stone, thence along lands of Jeremiah Mayes south 56° west 169 perches to the place of beginning, containing 127 acres, 100 perches and allowance, thereon erected a two-story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the prorerty of Philip Carper.

No. 16.

All the right title and interest of defendant in and to all that plantation or tract of land situate in Spring Twp., Centre Co., Pa., adjoining on the north by lands of Henry Brockerhoff and lands of Daniel Z. Kline, on the east by lands of J. & P. Barnhart and George Valentine, on the south by lands of John Curtin and Jacob D. Valentine and on the west by lands late of the estate of H. N. McAllister, deceased. Containing 402 acres and 2 perches, more or less, thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, bank barn and other outbuildings, including a frame dwelling house for a tenant.

ALSO.

All the right title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Spring township, Centre county, Penn'a, known as the Logan ore bank, containing 30 acres, more or less, having thereon erected several small cabins.

ALSO.

All the right title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain property, situate in Centre county, Penn'a, connected with and formerly the "Eagle Iron Works," including all the lands in any way connected therewith, having thereon erected a forge, furnace, dwelling house and other necessary buildings.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain messuage, tenement, tract or parcel of land situate in Boggs, Curtin and Howard townships, containing three thousand, four hundred and fifty-one acres and one hundred and thirteen perches, more or less, the same been known as the Curtin timber lands or Marsh Creek property.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain piece of ground situate in the borough of Milesburg, Centre county, Pa., fronting on Water and Centre Street in said borough, Known as the Black Horn property, having thereon erected a two-story dwelling house, composed of stone and frame.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Milesburg, Centre county, Penn'a, adjoining the Baptist Church, having thereon erected a one and a half story frame dwelling house.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, on the corner of High and Ridge Streets, and running back to Cherry alley, having thereon erected a two-story dwelling house. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Irvin Curtin.

No. 17.

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Boggs township, Centre county, Penn'a. Bounded on the west by lands of Wm. Heaton, on the south by lands of Mich. Heaton; on the north by lands of Curtin and on the east by lands of Daniel Williams. Containing 50 acres, more or less, thereon erected a dwelling house and other outbuildings.

ALSO.

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Boggs township, Centre county, Pa. Bounded and described as follows: On the east by lands of Johnathan Packer, on the south by lands of Finley Riddle, on the north by lands of James Coakley and on the west by lands of Finley Riddle, containing two acres, more or less, thereon erected a two-story house, used as a dwelling and store room, and a stable. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of D. W. Heaton.

TERMS CASH.—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

Sioux City, Iowa, January 4.—A shocking accident occurred today on the line of the Sioux City and Omaha division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad, by which six men were killed outright and a seventh lost a leg

MARRIED.

December 22, Rev. Joseph R. King, and Miss Augusta A. Ward, of Pine Grove Mills.

December 23, Mr. John H. Williams, of Lemont, and Miss Annie E. Wasson, of near State College.

On December 16, Mr. Wm. F. Ertley and Miss Mollie L. Holmes, of Nittany Hall.

December 19, 1880, by Rev. W. H. Divan, Mr. Frank J. Rearick and Miss Flora S. Krape, both of Spring Mills, Centre county.

December 15, Mr. John C. Seibert and Miss Loretta Shope, both of Bellefonte, Pa.

December 23, Mr. Zebulon Bathurst, of Roland, and Miss Amelia Malone, of Milesburg.

On the 4th inst., at the residence of Daniel Horner, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. Jacob Sprow and Miss Catherin F. Horner, both of Potter township.

On the 4th inst, by the Rev S. M. Roeder, Mr. William Reiber and Miss Mary E. Deckert, both of Potter township, Centre county, Pa.

On December 16th, 1880 at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. C. Oliver of Lower Tuskarora, Mr. J. Elmer Campbell, of Linden Hall, and Miss Nettie A. Love, daughter of the late Hon. W. W. Love of Centre Hill.

DIED.

Mr. 24 ult., at Pine Grove Mills, Mrs Elizabeth Frederick, aged 84 years and 12 days. Deceased was the widow of Abr. Frederick, formerly of Aaronsburg.

On 1st of January, A. D. 1881, Jacob Durst, Aged 51 years, 2 months and 17 days.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remained filed on record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county on Wednesday, the 26th day of January, A. D., 1881, for confirmation and allowance;

1. The second and partial account of Josiah Neff, executor of &c., of John Emmert, late of Harris township, deceased.

2. The second and final account of David Ertle, administrator of &c., of Philip Ertle, late of Gregg township, deceased.

3. Account of B. W. Royer, trustee to sell Real Estate of Jacob Royer, late of Miles township, deceased.

4. The second and final account of Albert Owen, administrator of &c., of Richard Atherton, late of Philipsburg, deceased.

5. The Real Estate account of David L. Krebs, executor of &c., of Henry Krebs late of Ferguson township, deceased.

6. The account of Peter Shultz, guardian of Allice Wasson, minor child of George E. Wasson, late of College township, deceased.

7. The account of Jacob Hicks, guardian of James W. Peary, minor child of John Peary, deceased.

8. The first and final account of Hiram Thompson and Margaret Thompson, executors of &c., of W. G. Thompson, late of College township, deceased.

9. The final account of Christian Beachdel acting executors of &c., of John Beachdel, late of Liberty township, deceased.

10. The first and partial account of Adam Hoy, administrator of &c., of Dr. George L. Potter, late of the Borough of Bellefonte, deceased.

11. The second and final account of George Riber and J. S. Houseman administrators of &c., of Jacob Moyer, late of Potter township, deceased.

12. The account of George W. Spangler administrator of &c., of John E Miller, late of Harris township, deceased.

13. The account of D. M. Wagner, guardian of Annie M. Thompson, minor child of W. A. Thompson, deceased.

14. The account of Peter Hoy and Benjamin Roush, administrators of &c., of Jacob Hoy, for Real Estate sold in partition.

W. E. BURCHFIELD, Register.
6dec 4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Joseph Shuey, dec'd

The undersigned, appointed to ascertain liens against the real estate of Joseph Shuey and make report thereof according to law, will meet the persons interested at the office of Alexander & Bower, Bellefonte, Monday, Jan. 17, 1881, at 10 A. M.

16 dec. td. ELLIS L. ORVIS, Auditor

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can possibly long exist where Hop Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm.

To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or ailment is use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, use them at once. It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D.I.C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y. and Toronto, Ont.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM. OF LYNN, MASS.



DISCOVERER OF LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM' LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

J D Murray drugist Centre Hall ul.22t

S. & A. LOEB

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN THE CELEBRATED

ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

Better Fits, better Workmanship, better Styles, better Linings, superior in every respect to any other ready-made Clothing in the United Staes, and equal in every respect to the work of any merchant tailor in any of our large cities.

Prices fully as low as ordinary slop-shop work—usually sold in Bellefonte.

Mothers, bring in your Children, from 4 years up, and examine our assortment of CHILDERN'S WEAR.

S. & A. LOEB,

Fine Clothiers, and dealers in General Merchandise.

9 sept tf

Dundee, December 30.—The British steamer Garnet, of this port, was wrecked in the North Sea during the gale of the 12th inst., and all hands, numbering seventeen persons, perished.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine for January has a number of attractive articles well calculated to amuse and instruct. The English Lakes and their Genii, Old Town Life in a Quaker Town, The old New York Volunteer Fire Department, Down the Thames in a Birch Bark Canoe, all richly illustrated, are more than readable; and to these may be added several others with fiction, poetry and Editer's departments.

If the mother is feeble, it is impossible that her children should be strong. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is a perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the sexual system of women. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass, for pamphlets, jan. 6 2t

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable Sam'l Frank, and the Honorable John Divens, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 1st day of Jan A. D., 1881, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace Orphans' Court, and court of Common Pleas in Bellefonte Pa., for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Jan, being the 24th day of Jan., 1881, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Jan. in the year of our Lord, 1881, and in the 104th year of Independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sh

THE RIGHTSPEEDY Corn Sheller



Is Cheap, Durable and Effective. Can be easily worked by a boy; shells from 12 to 14 bushels of ears per hour. It is the best hand Sheller made. Does the best work and works the best. Is warranted for five years. Agents Wanted in every County. For sample send $ or for particulars address, CURTIS GODDARD, Alliance, O

6 jan8t

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the Grand Holiday Offer of the Mendelssohn Piano Company, whose advertisement appears elsewhere. This Company offers an $850 Square Grand Piano, 3 stringed, 7⅓ octaves, in a hand some rosewood case, for only $245, also many other styles of Pianos and Organs at great bargains for the Holidays, including sheet music at one third price.

These Pianos, including Grand, Square and Upright, made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the Diploma of Honor and Medal of Merit.

The Mendelssohn Piano Co, are the first to do a general business with the purchaser direct, saving him more than one-half the price charged by other first-class makers. This saving is made by doing away with the Agency System, and giving the people the Pianos at Wholesale or Agency prices.

We would recommend any of our readers who have any idea of ever buying a piano or organ, to send for their Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogues, which will be mailed free to all. 9dec 6t.

LEWISTOWN Marble & Granite WORKS.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere

Write for designs and hear my prices.

D. R. STRATFORD,
oct14 1y. Lewistown, Pa.

$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. $10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 21oct y.



BOSTWICK'S GIANT RIDING SAW MACHINE

This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine is warranted to saw a two-foot log in three minutes, and more cord wood or logs of any size in a day than two men can chop or saw the old way. Every Farmer and Lumberman needs one. AGENTS WANTED.—Illustrated circular and terms Free. Address FARMERS' MANUFACTURING CO., 178 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.

NO MATTER WHICH PARTY WINS, THE

PHILA. BRANCH CLOTHING HOUSE

CAN "SUIT" ALL of your EYES, your PERSON AND YOUR POCKETS.

OUR FALL STOCK IS NOW OPEN

Sept. 3 SAMUEL LEWINS, Manager.

KIDNEY-WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

C. S. HOGABON, of Berkshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!

Buy it at the Druggists. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt. 3

GUIDE to SUCCESS WITH FORMS FOR BUSINESS AND SOCIETY

is BY FAR the best Business and Social Guide and Hand-Book ever published. Much the latest. It tells both sexes completely HOW TO DO EVERYTHING in the best way, How to be Your Own Lawer, How to do Business Correctly and Successfully, How to Act in Society and in every part of life, and containst a gold mine of varied information indispensable to all classes for constant reference. AGENTS WANTED for all or spare time. To know why this book of REAL value and attractions sells better than any other, apply for terms to. H. B. SCAMMELL & CO., ST. LOUIS, Mo. We pay all freight

26aug 6m.



GRAHAM & SON,

are far ahead in quality and prices of BOOTS AND SHOES.

Be sure and give them a call on your way to Court if you want a perfect fit, all widths from A to E,

ALL GOODS WARRANTED as represented, we will make our word good for every thing we sell. All rips repaired gratis on warranted work, we have for ladies and children THE CELEBRATED BURTS SHOES OF NEW YORK, REYNOLDS BRO'S SYRACUSE N. Y., PHILA. FINE SHOES, ELMIRA, BINGHAMPTON WILLIAMSPORT BOSTON fine calf and kip boots, for men and boys. Ladies and children, fine calf skin winter shoes, Elmira make, gum boots and rubber goods of all kinds, a fine lot of Tennessee Sole Leather just received, calf skins, kips, &c.

GRAHAM & SON, Bellefonte, Pa.
sept 30

Just Opening! A NEW STOCK FOR Fall and Winter AT WM. WOLF'S. CENTRE HALL, . . PA.

Now is the Time

FOR BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS NOTIONS. FANCY GOODS, READY-MADE SUITS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES GROCERIES HARDWARE, CARPETS, ETC., ETC., AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER

A Cordial invitation is extended to the Public generally to call and examine the Stock and prices, as they cannot be beat anywhere.

HEADACHE & DYSPEPSIA

A CURE GUARANTEED FOR 25 CENTS BY USING DR METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS

DR. METTAUR'S HEADACHE PILLS cure most wonderfully in a very short time both SICK and NERVOUS HEADACHE; and, while acting on the nervous system, relieve DYSPEPSIA in its worst forms, cleansing the system of excess of bile, producing a regular healthy action of the bowels.

A full size box of these valuable PILLS, with full directions for a complete cure, mailed to any address on receipt of nine 3-cent Postage Stamps. For sale by all Druggists.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

HEADACHE CURED — DYSPEPSIA RELIEVED

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'68tf

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building.

JOHN BLAIR LINN. Attorney-at-Law Office on Allegheny St. Bellefonte 27feb tf

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

A Gem for Every Month.

JANUARY.

By her who in this month is born
No gem save garnets should be worn;
They will insure her constancy,
True friendship and fidelity.

FEBRUARY.

The February born will find
Sincerity and peace of mind,
Freedom from passion and from care,
If they the amethyst will wear.

MARCH.

Who on this world of ours their eyes
In March first open shall be wise;
In days of peril firm and brave,
And wear a bloodstone to their grave.

APRIL.

She who from April dates her years
Diamonds should wear, lest bitter tears
For vain repentance flow; this stone
Emblem of innocence is known.

MAY.

Who first beholds the light of day
In spring's sweet flowery month of May,
And wears an emerald all her life,
Shall be a loved and happy wife.

JUNE.

Who comes with summer to this earth,
And owes to June her day of birth,
With ring of agate on her hand,
Can health, wealth and long life command.

JULY.

The glowing ruby should adorn
Those who in warm July are born;
Then will they be exempt and free
From love's doubts and anxiety.

AUGUST.

Wear a sardonyx, or for thee
No conjugal felicity;
The August born without this stone,
'Tis said, must live unloved and lone.

SEPTEMBER.

A maiden born when autumn leaves
Are rustling in September's breeze,
A sapphire on her brow should bind—
'Twill cure diseases of the mind.

OCTOBER.

October's child is born for woe,
And life's vicissitudes must know;
But lay an opal on her breast,
And hope will lull those words to rest.

NOVEMBER.

Who first comes to this world below
With drear November's fog and snow,
Should prize the topaz's amber hue—
Emblem of friends and lovers true.

DECEMBER.

If cold December gave you birth—
The month of snow and ice and mirth—
Place on your hand a turquoise blue;
Success will bless whate'er you do.

—*Boston Transcript.*

Black Dresses.

Black dresses are by no means abandoned, either for the house or street, and some of these made of black wool are suitable for either purpose, because of the convenient short skirt and the simplicity of their style. Black satin brocaded with raised velvet figures in lozenges or in half-moons, or else with light vermicelli figures, is used for the square cuffs, the monk's collar, and the hip pockets on black camel's-hair basques, and there are very wide side panels, and perhaps a wide border on the skirt. Plush is used in the same way, and is not always black, since purple-red dahlia shades, olive, gold, and pale blue, are used most effectively on such dresses. The smallest round crocheted silk buttons, or else the same, bullet shape, covered with beads, are used for such basques.

An elegant basque of black cisele velvet is a most useful garment this season, as it may be worn with various skirts. These are most effective when made demi-long, like half-coats, but they must be rounded short on the hips for stout figures. They require really no trimming, but sometimes a rich chenille fringe tipped with jet is used around the neck and across the fronts. One fashion of finishing the front of such a basque (which should be cut single-breasted) is to cut a deep slender leaf point from the first dart to the buttons, than another extends beyond the second dart, making four leaves in front. Another way is to have only three curves, that are quite wide, one in front and one on each side reaching back to the middle forms of the back, which are folded in two large box plaits; chenille fringe edges all the curves, but not the plaits of the back. Still another new shape for coat-basques has a skirted hip piece that is cut in one with the middle forms of the back, and extends along the sides as far as the second dart of the front; in front of this piece the basque is sharply pointed. All handsome basques are now loaded with weights sewed in the facing back and front to keep the ends from turning up, and the basque from being wrinkled when the wearer sits.

Other black dresses meant for full dress are for ladies just leaving off mourning, and these have a relief either of white or lavender, and are trimmed with wide jetted laces, or else with white point duchesse. Heavy black silk is preferred in these dresses to satin-finished fabrics, and the colored material is either Sicilienne or Surah. The petticoat front, for instance, will be of white Sicilienne laid in wide folds lengthwise, on which are stripes of passementerie that is wholly of jet. The flowing train is of black silk, and the side reverse have jet trimmings. A similar skirt has three front breadths of lavender silk, with two jet lace flounces gathered across, and separated by scarfs of lavender Surah. The black basque has a lavender vest nearly covered with lengthwise rows of white point duchesse lace, while jetted lace edging the vest rests on the black silk. The sleeves reach down to the elbow, and have wide lavender Surah down the top of the arm, and full duchesse at the wrist.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Oyster Dredging.

A Baltimore letter says that there is no occupation in the world more laborious or productive of pain than oyster dredging. The brackish waters of the Chesapeake freeze rapidly over all shoals and bays when a cold snap comes. The toils of the dredger then become tortures. The method of taking oysters from the prolific and limitless beds of the Chesapeake is simple. The dredges, which are simply iron bags with a projecting under scoop attached, are dragged across the oyster beds by the motion of the vessel, and are then hauled up by windlasses. When the dredger is not working at the windlass he is squatted on deck bending over the oyster heaps, culling them out. The shells of the oysters are generally covered with a parasitic growth known as log stones. The conglomerated lumps of oyster growth are broken up with hammers, shells, "babies" and refuse thrown overboard, and the marketable oysters are then run into the hold. As fast as the dredges are emptied on deck their contents must be culled. It is an occupation at best about as interesting as breaking stone. When carried on in a freezing wind, exposed to the frozen spray, with sharp shell edges cutting into sore hands, and grit and mud rubbing into chaps and raw places, it becomes a torture. Hauling at the windlass is only better because more active. The skin sticks to the irons in frosty weather, and the hands stretched down to grasp the icy dripping dredges often leave blood stains where they touch. For this work the pay ranges from $12 to $20 a month, with food found.

A Sparrow's Funeral.

Recently a gentleman who lives on South Main street was awakened from an after-dinner nap by a loud commotion among the sparrows in the trees by his window. Fifty or more sparrows had gathered in a circle over and around the body of a dead sparrow stretched out on a board, which had apparently fallen dead or been accidentally killed. They were giving voice to their grief by cries of distress utterly unlike their usually gossipy chattering or quarreling. Finally a large sparrow darted down from the group, picked up the dead sparrow by the neck with his bill, spread his wings and flew away over the house roofs with the burden until he disappeared from sight. The relator of this incident is a truthful person, and would have thought the story a fabrication if he had not seen the affair.—*Holyoke (Mass.) Transcript.*

A large number of black ants being driven from a sugar bowl soon returned. To try their ingenuity the housekeeper suspended the bowl by a string from the ceiling. The ants tried for each it by standing on each other's backs, but the pyramid fell down as fast as it was reached. Soon afterward she saw them ascending the string and dropping down upon the lumps of sugar.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Speaking of our gigantic crops of wheat the *American Miller* remarks that few people, even in our own country, realize how inexhaustible our resources are for wheat growing. The total area of lands available for wheat culture in the United States is not less than 470,000 000 acres. Our entire wheat crop of the past year, phenomenal though it was, would not supply seed enough to sow so vast an area of wheat land.

During the last fiscal year California produced $7,118,816 in gold; Dakota Territory (Black Hills region) $2,750,-092; Colorado, $2,244,069; Montana Territory, $1,805,768, and other States and Territories as follows: Oregon, $583 363; Nevada, $518,261; Idaho, $510,546; Arizona, $158 919; New Mexico, $91 037; Georgia, $89 831; North Carolina, $85,659; Washington Territory, $34,529; Utah, $27,029; Wyoming Territory, $17,320; South Carolina, $11,861; Virginia, $9 322; Alaska, $5,950; Tennessee, $1,193; Alabama, $752.

The largest milling center in the country at present is undoubtedly Minneapolis, the young and thrifty Minnesota city, located just above the head of navigation on the Mississippi. The mills of Minneapolis, some of which are the largest and most complete in the world, grind into flour annually about 22,000,-000 bushels of grain, while the entire wheat crop of Minnesota is 35,000 000 to 40,000,000. Thus, two-thirds of the wheat grown in the State is converted into flour by her own citizens. It is said that at the falls of St. Anthony the Mississippi river furnishes a water power which only requires utilization to convert into flour all the wheat which could be produced in the great wheat-growing belt of the Northwest.

A Philadelphia engineer has invented, it is claimed, a machine by which the power of the tides can be utilized. Numerous plans have been proposed for the accomplishment of this most desirable end, but only under exceptional conditions have they been practical or economical. If the new device can harness the tide in an open channel so as to convert any considerable portion of the vast power into working force, the inventor will rank among the great benefactors of humanity. Emerson says somewhere: Hitch your wagon to a star. A device for utilizing mechanically the free tides, as they sweep along our shores, would come next to that, since it would enable us, through converters and carriers of electricity, to hitch our wagons to the sun and moon.

The practice of boring and clipping silver coin has become so prevalent that it causes great complaint, especially on the part of retail merchants in cities. It is believed that in a majority of instances the boring and clipping are done by dishonest persons for the purpose of retaining a small per centage of the metal. A New York paper says that in a prominent down-town restaurant of that city, where many silver coins are received every day, they were set aside for a week, and were found, in four days, to amount to more than $50. There are places where these coins can be sold at a discount of not more than one per cent., and they can be disposed of at the sub-treasury by weight, but both of these methods entail a loss upon the merchants, and they are unanimous in the opinion that there should be some concerted movement to refuse to take them.

The death of Dr. Wilbur F. Sanford, of Greenpoint, L. I., has excited a great deal of mutual sympathy. It was a case of almost deliberate self-sacrifice on his part. Dr. Sanford was called to the bedside of a child who was suffering with diphtheria. It was a very malignant case, and Dr. Sanford watched the child day and night. At last the air passages were filled up, and the child would have been choked to death had not Dr Sanford, who had his knife in hand, immediately made an opening in the windpipe, through which, with a small rubber tube, he drew out with his own mouth the poisonous fluid. He prolonged the life of the child for several hours by the operation, but sacrificed his own life. The way of conducting such an operation is regarded by all surgeons as extremely hazardous to the operator. Three French surgeons are known to have lost their lives in the same way. Dr. Hutchinson, the son of a distinguished surgeon of Brooklyn, was the only American victim, as far as known, prior to the case of Dr. Sanford. The medical attendants of Dr. Sanford said he would have survived and recovered had he not always been delicate himself, and deficient in physical stamina.

Winter Traveling in Colorado.

The train discharges its freight into a dozen coaches, which set off for the mountain pass that lies between Norton and Leadville; they rattle off through the whirling snows toward the range of mountains, which is already thick with storms. Our own way lies across the South Park toward a lower part of the Arkansas valley; for ten miles the four horses hurry the light open wagon over the snow-covered plain, through the blinding snow that flies before the blasts rushing down from the mountain ravines. Then we find our way upon the regular freighting road that leads in a devious course through the mountain gorges to Leadville. It is a way for which little has been done except by the wheels of the endless trains of wagons; but nature meant this land for roads; the scant foliage and slight rainfall leave each of the ravines a natural road, and the frost has now bound mud and stones together. Every mile of this trail is occupied by a long caravan of the freighting teams that carry in provisions and take out bullion. The ordinary train consists of many teams, each composed of two wagons, the hinder one being without a tongue, and the two coupled together as closely as two railway cars. Sometimes there are three wagons in the string. Eight or ten mules and a single driver supply the motive power. With this outfit one dexterous driver will drag about 10,000 pounds of freight at the rate of twenty-five miles a day. Some of these trains are individual ventures, but commonly a dozen teams are under one wagon-master, who fixes the marches and determines the places where the train shall halt to pass the tides of wagons that set the other way. These caravans give us the most picturesque aspects of this mountain life; the drivers are a strange selection from the vigorous frontiermen.

The labor is extremely arduous and the life of the rudest, but the profits are very large, many of these teams earning from $30 to $50 per day net for a half year at a time. The men live and generally sleep with their animals, even in the fierce cold. They are silent, indefatigable fellows, brutal in every outward aspect, yet withal singularly patient with their difficulties and helpful of each other, unless the other is a "greaser." A courteous word or two will always get their aid in passing through the perplexing blockade, where trains going in opposite directions meet on a narrow defile. Their life is one of trials. We are rarely out of sight of dead horses or mules which have broken their legs or died of overwork, and every precipice along the road shows the wreck of wagons that have slipped over the edge into the gorge below. In 200 miles travel with them I did not hear a brutal word from one man to another, and I was indebted to them for many considerate acts. They are a marvelously profane lot, but their swearing has a curiously impersonal character. In his difficulties with the teams a man will lift up his voice and address the Infinite in diabolic homily that would befit Milton's satan, and then, subsiding like a geyser, remain silent for the rest of the day. At night, when they gather around the fire, in the low-walled, turf-covered ranches, they are perfectly mute; they sit on the benches as still as mummies, until they slip down on the floor and snore until morning. They seem wrapped up in their own thoughts, or in the place where their thoughts ought to be. They often camp alone by the roadside; indeed, many of them seem to prefer the absolute isolation that they find bivouacking in the scrub woods ten miles from neighbors. One night I sought directions from one of these solitary men. He was a huge grizzle-bearded fellow, whom I surprised cooking his supper by a little fire in a niche in the rocks near his team. His ugly visage stood out in the blaze of his bacon, which he was toasting on a stick. He gave me sufficient answers without looking up to see who it was that was shouting to him out of the darkness.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

A HUGE BUSINESS.

Cattle Herding on the Western Plains—Its Extent and How Conducted.

A Wyoming Territory cattle raiser, speaking to a St. Louis *Republican* reporter, gave the following interesting facts about the business of cattle-raising:

A ranch is ran at comparatively very small expense. A ranch of 5,000 head can be run for one year at an expense of $1 per head. With a ranch of 10,000 head the cost would average from seventy-five to eighty cents per head, and 25,000 head would not cost much over fifty cents a head. It requires to run a ranch, say for 5,000 head, about four men during the winter months and ten during the summer. It is generally estimated that they require two horses for every 100 head of cattle, which gives to each man about ten horses during the summer. There is nothing afoot in that country. Everything is done on horseback. Horseflesh is the cheapest muscle that can be employed. A stock ranch is better off with ten men and one hundred horses than with twenty-five men and fifty horses. The horses are ridden until they become tired out, then a fresh horse is taken until the cow-boy uses all the horses allotted to him, then he begins again with the horse at first tired out. Each ranch has a trusty foreman, whose wages are about $1,000 per annum "and found." The ordinary herdsmen get about $30 per month and found. They are a rough, hardy, industrious set of men, and generally very trusty. The common deadbeat is not going out there to rough it. It is a good school for temperance and the absence of dissipation, and the men generally lay up money. There are no stabling, no sheds for the winter; the cattle run just as the buffalo used to do. There is no cutting of hay to be done and garnered for the winter's fodder. The cattle do their own mowing from one year's end to the other. In the Eastern States it has been said that the pitchfork has to be handled by the farmer about nine months in the year. In summer the new-mown hay has to be spread, turned, put into cocks, and loaded up and unloaded into stacks and mows, and during the six winter months is used as fodder. In Wyoming the cattle during winter drift from fifty to seventy-five miles from their respective summer ranges. During a cold storm they generally move with it, and keep going until they get into a sheltered place in some ravine or behind a ledge, traveling sometimes in this way twenty-five miles during a heavy storm. But to whatever distance they may stray during the winter, when spring comes they are all found during the general "round-up," or general gathering up, when they are driven back to their respective ranges without loss, where the herdsmen attend to them until the winter sets in again. At one "round-up" which the *Republican's* informant attended last spring, there were thirty-five men, thirty wagons and 1,200 horses. The "round-up" is run by a regular organization, and is commanded by a captain whose orders are implicitly obeyed, he having entire charge over the operations. The cattle are all separated according to the brands denoting their owners, and then started back to their ranges. The calves are also branded and again turned loose with the herd. The operation of collecting, separating and cranding at a round-up occupie about two months before the cattle are got back, during which the whole country is scoured by the cow-boys. It is generally a time of wild and boisterous excitement, reminding one of the annual assemblages of old fur traders when they met to exchange their peltries for supplies brought up from St. Louis. In closing the interview the Wyoming man stated that there are herds of buffalo still ranging within one hundred miles of Cheyenne, on the Powder river, and elk are very plenty in that region.

A Clever Thief.

A gentleman who recently lost his watch at the hands of a smart thief was for a time at a loss to understand how the thing happened. One evening he returned home and his wife greeted him with the remark that the fish he had sent home to be cooked for supper was the finest she had ever seen, and she knew he would enjoy them ever so much.

"I didn't send any fish home to be cooked for supper, my dear. Some of my friends must be setting up a surprise for me," replied the husband.

"Do you mean to say, darling, that you didn't send a fish home to-day, accompanied by a message to send your watch, which you had left under the pillow, to you?"

"I certainly sent no such message," exclaimed the head of the family. "I left my watch under the pillow, but didn't send for it."

"Why, my dear, you astound me. A real nice-looking young gentleman came here with a fish to-day, saying you had sent it home to be cooked for supper, and you wanted your watch sent to you by him. He said you told him to tell me you had left it under the pillow."

"Did you give the nice young gentleman the watch?"

"Certainly I did."

"I suppose it is all right, pet, but I wouldn't be surprised if you got cheated when you traded my gold watch and chain for a fish."

In thinking the matter over the gentleman remembered he had been met by a friend in the street on his way to business that morning, and the friend asked him what time it was. When he felt for his watch he missed it, and remarked: "I left my watch under the pillow at home."

A smart thief overheard the conversation, and following the gentleman to his place of business, learned who he was and where he resided. The rest was mere play.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A Nihilist Prisoner's Escape.

A Nihilist prisoner, who was recently being conveyed from Kieff to Odessa to undergo trial by court martial, contrived to communicate with two lady friends and to arrange a plan of escape. He was in the custody of two gendarmes, who sat one on either side of him, and, as usual in such cases, had attached themselves with chains to the prisoner's manacles. Soon after leaving Kieff two ladies entered the next compartment, and having in course of time received permission to enter the part of the carriage occupied by the gendarmes, proceeded to regale the latter with some dainties from a traveling bag. The ladies were not only generous, but convivial also. They sang as well as ate, and smoked cigarettes as well as quaffed tiny goblets of vodky. Toward evening a tumbler of tea was proposed at one of the minor stations, and the entire party, with the exception of the prisoner, partook of the cheering beverage. The gendarmes immediately afterward fell sound asleep. In this state they remained several hours, when the train having reached the station of Vinitsa, the guard went to the door to examine the sleepers' ticket. Touching the prisoner by the coat sleeve, the official was astonished to find him only a garment, slightly sustained by an inside wrap to represent a person sunk in slumber. Alarmed, he shook the drugged gendarmes until he got them both awake. The prisoner had slipped his chains and his traveling coat and hat, and had disappeared from the scene with his two confederates.

Needles.

"Among the uncivilized people, at a very early period, rude attempts were made to form needles or bodkins of bone or ivory, by means of which they might stitch their garments together; but among the more refined nations of antiquity, as the Chinese, Hindoos, Egyptians and Hebrews, fine needles must have been in common use.

Pliny mentions needles made of bronze for sewing and knitting as being used in his time, and bronze needles, of a large size, have been found in Egyptian tombs, which must have been made four thousand years ago. The action of moisture and the atmosphere would have destroyed smaller ones.

The Spanish, or steel, needle was introduced into England at the time of Queen Elizabeth, but the process by which it was made was kept a secret, and the art was lost till the year 1650, when it was revived.

Great improvements have been introduced in needle-making, and the fine needles of that period bear but a faint resemblance to the delicate and highly-tempered needle of the present day, which requires to pass through the hands of no less than one hundred and twenty workmen before it is ready for use.

People do not need to know more about virtue, but rather to practice what they already know.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Use dry muck freely in stables.

Good shelter for stock saves fodder.

Have water in the yard for your stock.

Don't fail to fodder your stock regularly.

Avoid damp cellars. They are unhealthy.

Cornstalks contain more potash than any other fodder fed to cows.

A uniform use of water is essential to the healthy growth of plants.

A coat of mail has been invented to protect sheep when attacked by dogs or wolves.

Sheep manure is much richer than that of cows. Practically it is estimated at nearly double the value of that of cattle.

One-half ounce salt to the pound of butter is the rule for salting adopted by the makers of the celebrated butter which sells at fancy prices in Boston.

A good hay cutter will save its cost in one season. Hay or straw is not made more nutritious, but it is more easily masticated when chaffed; and a saving of exertion is equivalent to a saving of food.

Flat warts on the inside of a horse's leg may be removed by scraping off the top and applying muriatic with a small stick or camel's hair brush. They may be cut from a cow's udder and killed in the same way.

One of the great advantages of draining the soil is to insure the free access of oxygen. A plant cannot any more live without oxygen than can an animal. Oxygen is one of the best fertilizers, for by its action in the soil it prepares the minerals for food for plants.

Plants vary greatly with respect to their demands for food, their capabilities of gathering the ingredients from the soil and air, and the effects of different fertilizers upon their growth; hence the proper fertilizer in a given case depends upon the crop as well as upon the soil.

"Hill-top," an observing farmer of the Connecticut valley, tells the Boston *Cultivator* how he and his father have for fifty years always thinned their potato vines at hoeing time to two stocks in the hill, with an increase of large, handsome potatoes. Six or seven per cent., all told, of second-rate potatoes is mentioned as an ordinary proportion under this treatment. Of course, the large, strong vines would be saved, and this looks like a genuine bit of potato science, coming into print in a time of scarcity.

An exchange says: Do farmers know that short-legged stock is the best—short-legged cattle, short-legged horses, short-legged sheep and hogs? Do they know that all short-legged animals have greater depth of rib, of body, more strength and vitality and better constitution than long-legged animals? In breeding, this should be remembered. Short-legged bulls, stallions, boars and bucks are always the best, other things being equal. Good judges will always pay more for them. Eschew long-legged stock. Breed to the best always. Like will beget like is an old and true saying.

Horses are quite sensitive to chilling draughts of air blowing upon them, and especially upon their heads; hence, in construction of stables this should be borne in mind. Many stables have the horses face an alley, along the sides of which are doors, or a large space is left entirely open; in such cases, wherever the rear stable door and the one leading out of the alley are open, the horses stand in a chilling draught, from which they cannot escape. Horses, like many people, can stand much wind in an open field, but will catch cold when in a draught only a short time. With proper ventilation, the doors of the stable should be kept closed in cold weather that no draughts may occur.

Recipes.

APPLE TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Eight tablespoonfuls of tapioca, one and one-half pints of cold water, one teaspoonful of salt; soak three hours; seven apples; take out cores and fill with sugar; pour the tapioca over the apples. Bake an hour. Sauce: three eggs and one cup of sugar well beaten together and flavored without cooking.

PRESSED CHICKEN.—Take one or two chickens, boil in a small quantity of water with a little salt, and when thoroughly done take all the meat from the bones, keeping the light meat separated from the dark, chop fine and season; put in a pan a layer of dark and light, add the liquor it was boiled in, which should be about a teacupful, put on a small weight; when cold cut in slices.

CATSKILL MILK POTATOES.—Take good, sound potatoes, cut them in slices (raw), and put the milk, according to the quantity you wish to make, in a pudding dish, then after you have put the potatoes in the milk put it in the oven for about twenty minutes, then take out and put the potatoes with the same milk into a saucepan to boil until done; season before you put to boil.

DRIPPING.—To form a good substitute for butter, in making pastry, the meat must be roasted with water in the pan to prevent the fat from burning; when the meat is cooked pour the dripping in a basin and let it stand till cold, pouring off the gravy at the bottom, then placing the dripping in the oven to melt, and the next day it will be quite fit for use, and will make excellent short pastry.

Fur-Bearing Animals.

The chinchilla is a native of South America. It is a small animal about the squirrel's size; the fur is very soft and has a beautiful gray hue, that presents several lights and shadows in a very remarkable manner. The silver fox is usually found in the vicinity of Lake Superior. They are valued as high as $50 a piece, and when the skin is dressed it brings in European markets from ten to forty guineas each. The lynx comes from Canada. The fur is of a grayish color, with dark spots. It is, however, dyed a shining black, and is commonly used for linings. Sable fur, the most valuable, is called Russian, and in that country it is monopolized by the nobility and imperial family. A robe of state is lined with the finest sables, which costs about 1,000 guineas. The best of these skins are found in Russian Lapland, Yakootsk and Kamtschatka. The fur of the sable's tail makes very fine artists' brushes. The Hudson's Bay sable is a very fine fur; they are usually dyed a very dark color. The mink belongs to the sable family. This fur is obtained in North America. Ermine, known in heraldry as "minever," is the royal fur of several European nations. Edward III. restricted the use of ermine to the royal family of England. Although it is still favored by the queen and her family, the ermine may be worn by any one in England who may choose to wear it. Only the robes of the royal family can be trimmed with ermine, thickly spotted with the black paws of the Astrakhan lamb. The use of the ermine is restricted in Austria to the imperial family, and it also distinguishes the sovereigns of Spain, Portugal, Russia and Germany.

The sea otter, a very handsome fur, is found in the North Pacific ocean, on the Asiatic and American coasts. This fur is held in high esteem by the Russians and Chinese; the emperor of China, mandarins and officers of state are the only persons who are permitted to wear sea otter skins which have a fine, silky, curly yellow down, with which is commingled coarse hairs rooted deep into the pelt. These are removed by splitting the skin with a sharp knife between the roots of two kinds of hair; it is then dyed a rich dark brown.

The domestic cat is bred in Holland for its fur, and the skins are merchantable in the United States. The Astrakhan lamb is a valuable little animal, its silk like fur is very beautiful and is said to be glossy when obtained by killing the animal before the birth of the lamb. Another cruel practice in the fur business is the sewing up into tight leather bags of the Persian gray and black lambs immediately after their birth. This is done to retain the peculiar curl of the fur.

The practice of finishing locomotives with bright ornaments, which has been rapidly going out of use in this country, seems to have been inaugurated in England, where heretofore the extreme plainness in engine finishing prevailed. A London exchange states that one railroad company is having the domes, valve covers and other bright parts of seven locomotives nickel-plated, a new idea, which, it is predicted, "will probably be in general use, as the finish is not only handsome, but the saving in labor and stores, such as oil and waste, is considerable."

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Eastern and Middle States.

JACOB GOGEL and his wife Anna, residing four miles from Bethlehem, Pa., were found dead in their bed with their heads nearly severed from their bodies. A bloody ax was found in the apartment. Joseph Snyder, who boarded with the Gogels, was believed to be the murderer. He was found in a neighboring barn under the straw at nine o'clock the next morning. He was immediately taken back to the house of his victims and questioned as to the murder. He was interrogated by the Rev. Mr. Brendle, of Bethlehem, and at once confessed to having committed the crime, telling his story with great deliberation. He was in love with the eldest daughter of the Gogels, sixteen years old, but was opposed by her parents. He believed by killing them all opposition would be removed to his suit. After killing the parents he attempted a criminal assault upon the daughter, but was unsuccessful. He had scarcely confessed before a rope, taken from one of the beds, was placed around his neck, and he was dragged outside of the house and hanged to a large chestnut tree. After being suspended nearly twenty minutes the body was cut down by the poorhouse authorities and taken to that institution, where it was found that death was caused by strangulation. The officers of the law made a vain endeavor to restrain the fury of the mob, Detective Yohe, of Bethlehem, firing at one of the ringleaders without effect. Several thousand people visited the scene of the tragedy during the day and the excitement was intense. Snyder was twenty-four years old. Gogel was a day laborer and about forty years of age. He leaves three children.

REV. DR. E. H. CHAPIN, one of the most noted Universalist preachers in the United States, died at his home in New York a few days ago, aged sixty-six years. For more than thirty years Dr. Chapin had been a pastor in New York city, and he had also appeared on the lecture platform in every large city in the country.

THE total population of Vermont, according to the census returns, is 332 286. Of this number 166 888 are males and 165 398 females; 291,340 are native and 40,946 are foreign born; 331 243 are white and 1,043 colored, including six Indians and five half-breeds.

DR. DAVID P. SMITH, of Springfield, Mass., professor in the Yale medical school, and one of the most prominent physicians in the Connecticut valley, is dead at the age of fifty years.

THE summer resorts along the New Jersey coast suffered considerable damage during the recent extremely heavy snow-storm. Many of the costly bulkheads in front of the summer cottages were completely swept away. At Coney Island the damage done to the Manhattan Beach property alone is estimated at $50,000.

AT the unveiling of a small bronze statue to General Phil Kearney in Newark, N. J., Governor McClellan, Generals Grant and Sherman and other prominent persons participated.

DURING the last ten years Maine has gained in population 22 030; Vermont, 1,735; Massachusetts, 325 735; Rhode Island, 59,177, and Connecticut, 85,229. Returns from some counties in New Hampshire show a gain in the same period.

THE New York Democrats have just held a mass meeting in the Cooper Institute for the purpose of considering the condition of the party in the city and the best methods of reorganization.

AT a special congressional election held in the Third New Hampshire district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Evarts W. Farr, Ossian Ray, the Republican candidate, was elected.

CHARLES O'CONOR, the eminent lawyer of New York city, has relinquished his citizenship in New York State and become a citizen of Massachusetts. He has taken up his permanent residence at Nantucket, having found that the climate of that place best agreed with his health. Mr. O'Conor is seventy-five years old, and is engaged upon a law treatise which is to be his final professional effort.

A FIRE in the lower part of New York city destroyed several large buildings used as factories, causing a total loss of about $250,000.

THE taking of evidence in a suit for absolute divorce, begun by ex-United States Senator Isaac P. Christiancy against Lily M., his wife, was concluded in New York a few days ago. The last day was consumed in the examination of Edilberto Giro, on whose admissions the suit was begun. The depositions will be forwarded to Washington for use at the next term of the United States circuit court of the District of Columbia.

THE Eastern and Middle States have experienced some of the coldest weather known in years. In New York city the thermometer registered five degrees below zero, and much suffering has ensued, many people being frost-bitten and requiring medical aid. The thermometer at several cities registered the following figures below zero: Baltimore, one; Philadelphia, five; Washington, D. C., four.

BENJAMIN K. PHELPS, the New York city district attorney, is dead in his forty-ninth year.

EPES SARGENT, the well-known journalist and author, died in Boston a few days ago, aged sixty-seven years.

A FIRE at Atlantic City, N. J., destroyed the Windsor hotel and the Dullmore house, causing a loss that will aggregate $40,000.

IN New York city during 1880 there were 31,866 deaths, 27,536 births and 9,002 marriages. During 1879 there were 28,342 deaths, 25,573 births and 8,446 marriages. The total emigration at the port of New York in 1880 was 320 808, the largest number that ever arrived in one year. The number of failures in the city during the past year was 344, with aggregate liabilities of $19,291,582 and $8,146,-291 in assets.

"ELLERSLIE," the home of James R. Keene, the well-known financier, was considered one of the finest of the numerous costly and attractive villas at Newport, R. I. A few mornings ago it caught fire and was entirely destroyed. The house was filled with costly works of art of every kind, and Mr. Keene estimates his loss at $250,000.

A NEW YORK daily paper says that the year 1880 was remarkable for the destruction of steamships, no less than 147 having been lost. Of these 107 were British, 10 French, 9 American, 8 German, 3 Spanish, 2 Danish, 2 Norwegian, 2 Russian, 1 Italian, 1 Swedish, 1 Greek and 1 Austrian. Seven of them were built of wood and 140 of iron. Fifty-six were stranded; 32 sunk by collision; 31 foundered at sea; 12 are missing, with no clew to the manner of their destruction; 6 were burned, 3 sunk by icebergs; 3 abandoned at sea, and 1 was capsized.

THE Mount St. Vincent hotel, one of the best known landmarks in New York, situated at the upper end of Central park, has been destroyed by fire. An adjoining art gallery, containing many art treasures belonging to the park, was also damaged and a part of its contents destroyed. The loss is estimated at more than $100,000.

Western and Southern States.

INTENSELY cold weather has prevailed throughout the West. On one day the thermometer at various points showed the following figures below zero: St. Paul, Minn., 18; Milwaukee, Wis., 19; North Platte, Neb., 23; Leavenworth, Kan., 13; St. Louis, Mo., 13; Detroit, Mich., 10; Indianapolis, Ind., 12; Cleveland, Ohio, 4; Cincinnati, Ohio, zero.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Fort Buford says that Gall, one of the chiefs under Sitting Bull, has surrendered unconditionally to Major Ilges. The savages are poorly clad, have few guns and ponies and are in no condition for an engagement with well-equipped troops. It is now believed that Sitting Bull will march toward this point without further hesitation, and that his final capitulation will occur within a short time. He has with him about one hundred lodges. In leaving Canada Sitting Bull burned the bridges behind him and stole ponies from numerous bands of half-breeds.

AT Albany, Ind., the eight months-old twin children of William and Fannie Johnson were frozen to death, despite the efforts of their mother to keep them warm. The parents are very poor.

AN Australian steamer which has just arrived at San Francisco brings the particulars of the massacre of Captain Romer and four of the crew of the Sand Fly in the South Sea islands. The natives of Rito surprised the boat's crew while in bathing, and pursued them into the woods or killed them in the water, mutilating the bodies of the slain and torturing those captured alive by roasting them at a stake.

THE weather at Columbia, S. C., has been the coldest ever known in that region, the thermometer going down to one degree below zero. The ponds in and about Columbia were all frozen hard, and the people enjoyed the novelty of skating. The coldest previous day was in 1832, when the thermometer fell to seven degrees above zero. At other points in the South, also, the weather was intensely cold. Near Richmond, Va., a colored man was frozen to death.

ON account of the unprecedented cold weather fears are entertained for the safety of the Florida orange crop, only one-third of which has been gathered. The weather has been the coldest there since 1857. The oranges on the trees at Jacksonville, where the thermometer fell to nineteen degrees above zero, were all frozen.

Cincinnati is to have the electric light, stock to the amount of $300,000 having been subscribed for the formation of a company.

John Bruens, twenty-five years old, while coating the inside of a cask with brewer's pitch, at Memphis, Tenn., was killed by the explosion of the cask. Two other persons were injured.

HENRY AUGUSTINE, of Chicago, visited his uncle's family at Otis, Ind., and vainly tried to get them to drink from a bottle which he carried, and which was afterward found to contain poisoned whisky. About eleven o'clock at night Henry sought his uncle's bedroom, leveled a revolver and began firing. Mr. and Mrs. Augustine were both mortally wounded. Then Henry went downstairs and with revolver shots killed his cousin Christian and wounded another cousin, James, after which he left the house.

MISS KATE CAMPBELL, of St. Joseph, Mo., was visiting at the residence of her friend, Nannie Wood, at Hamburg, Ia., and while dressing for a ball Miss Wood's dress caught fire from the stove. She ran, and in passing Miss Campbell the latter's dress was ignited. Miss Campbell was so frightfully burned that she died the next morning, and Miss Wood was also badly burned about the face, arms and body.

THE amount of bullion produced by Leadville (Col.) smelters last year is $15,288,000; bullion and ore shipment of the entire State, $22,500,000, an increase over 1879 of $3,000,-000.

HENRY WASHINGTON, a colored youth eighteen years old, was hanged at Jackson, Miss., for the murder of H. H. Hill last July.

THE Marion house, two-story frame, in Jackson, Mich., was burned, with four stores on the first floor, and the adjoining brick block, containing the Jackson City bank and four stores. Loss about $75,000.

THE United States commissioner of agriculture has leased 200 acres of land at Summerville, S. C., for the purpose of establishing an experimental tea farm.

DAMAGE to the amount of $250,000 was done by a fire at the factory of Buford & Co., plow manufacturers, Rock Island, Ill. Fifteen thousand plows were destroyed.

From Washington.

THE treasury department has directed the transfer of $3,999,500 in gold bullion from the assay office in New York to the Philadelphia mint, for coinage into eagles and half-eagles. After this transfer there will still remain in the New York assay office about $63,000,000 in gold bullion, more than enough to keep the Philadelphia mint employed for six months in coining gold exclusively.

THE following statement shows the population of certain States and Territories according to the United States census of 1880. This statement is still subject to possible correction by reason of the discovery of omissions or duplication of names in the lists of inhabitants returned:

States.	*Population.*	*States.*	*Population.*
Alabama	1,261 241	New Jersey	1,130,892
Arkansas	802,564	New York	5,082,844
Connecticut	622 683	N. Carolina	1,400,000
Delaware	146,654	Oregon	174,767
Florida	266 566	Rhode Island	276 528
Georgia	1,537,87[illegible]	S. Carolina	995,706
Iowa	1,624 463	Tennessee	1,542 463
Kansas	995,335	Vermont	332,286
Kentucky	1,648 599	Virginia	1,512,2[illegible]
Louisiana	940,263	West Virginia	618,193
Maine	648,945	Wisconsin	1,315 386
Massachusetts	1,783,086	Dist. Columbia	177,638
Missouri	2,169,091	Idaho	32,611
Nebraska	452 432	Montana	39 157
Nevada	62,265	Utah	143 807
New Hampshire	347,782	Washington	75,120
		Wyoming	20,788

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that from the statistics of population now published and other data it may be predicted with a good degree of certainty that the total population of this country will be found to be almost precisely fifty millions, probably a few thousands in excess.

THE President has decided to accord Whittaker—the colored West Point cadet who was declared by the authorities at that institution to have mutilated himself—another hearing, and a court-martial will be ordered.

MR. A. S. LOGAN, a lineal descendant of the celebrated Indian chief of the Six Nations of that name, has been appointed by Secretary Schurz to a position in the interior department.

THE Ponca chiefs left Washington for Carlisle, Penn., to visit the Ponca children at the Indian industrial school, and thence proceeded directly to their reservation in the Indian Territory.

UPON the expiration of the ten days for which the President appointed Mr. Ramsey, secretary of war, to act as secretary of the navy, that gentleman was reappointed for ten days further; but Mr. McClellan, chief warrant clerk of the treasury department, refused to honor several requisitions for money made upon him by Mr. Ramsey, being of the opinion that Mr. Ramsey could not legally serve as secretary of the navy for more than ten days. At a cabinet meeting the conclusion was reached that the intent of the law was simply to relieve the President from an immediate embarrassment occasioned by a sudden vacancy in the cabinet, and that the authority to appoint or assign another member of the cabinet to perform the additional duties for ten days did not extend beyond the one appointment, its object being simply to tide over the interim until a regular appointment could be made to fill the vacancy.

THE receipts from customs for the month of December amount to nearly $13,000,000, and from internal revenue to nearly $12,000,-000.

THE following is a statement of the United States currency outstanding January 1, 1880:

Old demand notes	$60,745 00
Legal-tender notes—all issues	346,681,016 00
One-year notes of 1863	46,085 00
Two-year notes of 1863	12,550 00
Two-year coupon notes of 1863	23,350 00
Compound interest notes	241,210 00
Fractional currency—all issues	15,523,468 45
Total	$362,528 424 45

IT is believed in Washington that the beginning of work on the Panama canal will create such opposition in America that the bill incorporating the Nicaragua Canal company will be passed by Congress without delay.

The superintendent of the census reports that the population of the United States is 50,152,559.

Foreign News.

THE sum of $70,000 has been collected for the defense of the indicted Irish land leaguers

THE trial of Parnell and thirteen other leaders of the Irish land league was commenced in the Dublin court of queen's bench before an immense crowd. Not since the trial of Daniel O'Connell in 1844 has there been witnessed such scenes of excitement. The first day's proceedings consisted of the impaneling of a jury and the opening of the case by the attorney-general.

GALE, an English pedestrian, undertook to walk 2,500 miles in 1,000 hours, but broke down after covering 2,233 miles of his proposed feat.

SEVEN persons were killed and fifty injured by the falling in of the roof of a church at Laillagot, France.

A NUMBER of soldiers have been severely beaten by a crowd which filled the streets of Westport, Ireland.

IT is supposed that the British steamer Montgomeryshire, from Cardiff bound to Singapore via the Suez canal, has been lost with her crew of thirty men on the coast of Portugal, as a steamer has been wrecked near Figueira, and wreckage with the name "Montgomeryshire" has been washed ashore.

THE British steamer Garnet, of London, was wrecked in the North sea during a gale, and all hands, numbering seventeen persons, perished.

BROKEN dikes in Holland have flooded eighteen villages, doing an immense amount of damage.

LOUIS AUGUSTE BLANQUI, a prominent French communist, is dead in his seventy-sixth year. During his eventful and stormy life he was confined in thirty-four French prisons.

THE district governor of Orenburg, Russia, has resigned because the central authorities refused to provide 500,000 rubles to relieve the distress of the Kirguiz and other inhabitants of the province who, because of the successive bad cattle years, are starving to death by hundreds.

THE Russians and Turkomans have been fighting, with heavy losses on both sides.

THE Gallena and Tarnet tribes of Sierra Leone, Africa, have been slaughtering each other in great numbers. Prisoners were either killed immediately or put to horrible tortures.

A BAND of forgers of bonds and receivers of stolen bonds have been arrested in Milan, Italy. They belong to an organization comprising Italians, Frenchmen, Englishmen, Poles and Americans, having branches and agents in the chief cities of Europe, and were selling forged or stolen French bonds in Italy, Italian bonds in France, and so on.

THE gross revenue of Great Britain for 1880 was in round numbers $416,000,000.

THE minister of Holland to Spain was found dead in his bed at Madrid.

MONSTER land league meetings are being held in various parts of Ireland. At one which was held at Drogheda the riot act was read and the crowd dispersed.

Population of Cities.

The following is an approximate statement, according to the census returns of the population of cities and towns having 30,000 inhabitants and upward:

New York, N. Y.	1,206,590	Columbus, Ohio	51,665
Philadelphia, Pa.	846,984	Paterson, N. J.	50,867
Brooklyn, N. Y.	566,689	Toledo, Ohio	50,143
Chicago, Ill.	503,304	Charleston, S. C.	49,999
Boston, Mass.	362 535	Fall River, Mass.	49,006
St. Louis, Mo.	350,522	Minneapolis, Minn.	46,887
Baltimore, Md.	332,190	Scranton, Pa.	45 850
Cincinnati, Ohio	25[illegible],7[illegible]8	Nashville, Tenn.	43,461
San Francisco, Cal.	233,956	Reading, Pa.	43,240
New Orleans, La.	216,140	Hartford, Conn.	42,553
Cleveland, Ohio	160,142	Wilmington, Del.	42,499
Pittsburg, Pa.	156,381	Camden, N. J.	41,658
Buffalo, N. Y.	155,137	St. Paul, Minn.	41,498
Washington, D. C.	147,307	Lawrence, Mass.	39,178
Newark, N. J.	136,40[illegible]	Dayton, Ohio	38,677
Louisville, Ky.	123,645	Lynn, Mass.	38,284
Jersey City, N. J.	120 728	Denver, Col.	35,630
Detroit, Mich.	116,342	Oakland, Cal.	34,556
Milwaukee, Wis.	115,578	Atlanta, Ga.	34,398
Providence, R. I.	104,85[illegible]	Utica, N. Y.	33,913
Albany, N. Y.	90,903	Portland, Me.	33,810
Rochester, N. Y.	89,363	Memphis, Tenn.	33,593
Allegheny, Pa.	78,681	Springfield, Mass.	33,340
Indianapolis, Ind.	75,074	Manchester, N. H.	32,630
Richmond, Va.	63 803	St. Joseph, Mo.	32,484
New Haven, Conn.	62,882	Grand Rapids, Mich.	32,015
Lowell, Mass.	59,485	Wheeling, W. Va.	31,266
Worcester, Mass.	58,295	Mobile, Ala.	31,205
Troy, N. Y.	56,747	Hoboken, N. J.	30,999
Kansas City, Mo.	55,813	Harrisburg, Pa.	30,762
Cambridge, Mass.	52,740	Savannah, Ga.	30,681
Syracuse, N. Y.	51,791	Omaha, Neb.	30,518

[St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

What We Hate.

We hate growling, no matter the source or cause, and recommend herewith the remedy. Use St. Jacobs Oil and laugh at pain. It will do the work every time.

California has a dog that has beaten Dr. Tanner. The animal fell into an old mining shaft at Bird's Flat, and when discovered and rescued had remained there forty-two days without food or water. Under a diet of warm milk and water the canine was rapidly recovering at last accounts. When he disappeared he weighed over 100 pounds and when found less than twenty.

[Cleveland (Ohio) Herald.]

A Hammock's Wild Way.

An Illinois exchange feels called to thus deliver itself: "His hammock swung loose at the sport of the wind," and tumbled the Hon. J. S. Irwin on his head, and but for the application of St. Jacobs Oil he might have gone "where the woodbine twineth." Even so dear Beacon as many others have gone, who failing to use the Great German Remedy in time, for their rheumatism and other dangerous diseases, "have paid the debt of Nature." Rub is our motto.

Severinghaus' *Lutheran Almanac* for 1881 gives for all the Lutheran churches in the United States 3,177 ministers, 5,963 congregations, and 703 382 communicants. The largest body, the Synodical conference, has 1,206 ministers, 2,072 congregations, and 291,916 communicants. The Independent synod have altogether 80,478 communicants.

THERE is not a corporation on the round globe whose specific gravity is greater than that of the old ÆTNA LIFE of Hartford. It is solid as Granite and as true as gold."—*Weekly Item, Phila.*

The two best books for a child are a good mother's face and life.

Factory Facts.

Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best remedies, and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

The emperor of Brazil has translated some of Whittier's poems into Portuguese.

We reach for riches and we grasp a mill stone, unless in health to enjoy them. A cough or cold quickly works our physical ruin unless we are careful. Use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

Three pints of milk contain as much nutriment as a pound of beef.

GREAT HORSE MEDICINE.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT in pint bottles at 90 cents; 32 years established. It is the best in the world for the cure of Colic, Old Sores, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throats, etc. TOBIAS' CONDITION POWDERS are warranted to cure Distemper, Fever Worms, Bots; give a fine coat; increase the appetite and cleanse the urinary organs. Certified to by Col. D. McDaniel, owner of some of the fastest running horses in the world, and 1,000 others. 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Depot—42 Murray Street, New York.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK		
Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt.	10	@ 10¾
Calves—Good to Prime Veals	07½	@ 08
Sheep	05½	@ 06½
Lambs	06¾	@ 07½
Hogs—Live	05	@ 05
Dressed	06	@ 06¾
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	4 40	@ 6 50
Western, good to fancy	5 00	@ 8 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 16	@ 1 17
No. 1 White	1 14	@ 1 14½
Rye—State	96	@ 98
Barley—Two-Rowed State	90	@ 98
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	53	@ 57
Southern Yellow	55½	@ 58
Oats—White State	43	@ 46
Mixed Western	41	@ 44
Hay—Prime	1 25	@ 1 50
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt	1 05	@ 1 10
Hops—State, 1880	16	@ 23
Pork—Mess old	12 50	@ 12 75
Lard—City Steam	8 90	@ 8 90
Petroleum—Crude 06¾@07¼	Refined	09¾
Butter—State Creamery	22	@ 36
Dairy	22	@ 28
Western Imitation Creamery	24	@ 29
Factory	14	@ 22
Cheese—State Factory	09¾	@ 13¾
Skims	05	@ 08
Western	10	@ 12¾
Eggs—State and Penn	32	@ 33
Potatoes—State, bbl Early Rose	1 50	@ 2 00
BUFFALO.		
Steers—Extra	$5 00	@ $5 40
Lambs—Western	5 00	@ 6 00
Sheep—Western	5 00	@ 5 50
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers	4 70	@ 4 80
Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	5 00	@ 5 75
Wheat—No. 1 Hard Duluth	1 25	@ 1 25
Corn—No. 2 Western	54	@ 51
Oats—State	37	@ 38
Barley—Two-rowed State	76	@ 80
BOSTON.		
Beef—Western Mess	9 50	@ 10 00
Hogs—Live	05½	@ 05¾
Hogs—City Dressed	06	@ 06¾
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl	12 50	@ 13 00
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat	7 25	@ 8 50
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	61	@ 66
Oats—Extra White	50	@ 53
Rye—State	1 05	@ 1 05
Wool—Washed Combing & Delaine	49	@ 50
Unwashed, " "	35	@ 36
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef Cattle—live weight	03½	@ 04¾
Sheep	04½	@ 06½
Lambs	05	@ 06
Hogs	05½	@ 05¾
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. good and fancy	5 00	@ 5 37½
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 13	@ 1 13¾
Rye—State	92	@ 92
Corn—State Yellow	56½	@ 46¾
Oats—Mixed	[illegible]	@ 44½
Butter—Creamery Extra	33	@ 34
Cheese—New York Full Cream	13¼	@ 13¾
Petroleum—Crude 06¾@07¼	Refined	09¾

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

PAMPHLET of our PATENT DRESS REFORMS, containing Specialties in Undergarments, Corsets, Waists, Skirt and Stocking Supporters, Shoulder Braces, &c., for Ladies & Children. Sensible, cheap & health conducing. Mrs. A. Fletcher & Co., 8 E. 14th St., N.Y. Free to All.

500 ORGANS given away free to Agents. Address REV. S. T. BUCK, Lewisburgh, Pa.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors running to us so long?"

"Brother Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time, and kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us all well and able to work all the time, and I will warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine hereafter." See other column.

The bee is said to be a resident of any climate of the globe. It will prosper in hollow trees in Canada, where mercury will freeze in the open air, as well as at the equator.

I have no more doubt of the beneficial effects of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure than I have that the Genesee river empties into Lake Ontario.—Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., Washington, D. C.

The moderation of Iowa's 200,000 dogs of all degrees is illustrated by the fact that they helped themselves last year to only 28,974 sheep, a little over half a quarter for each.

IT IS NO EXAGGERATION.—Ely's Cream Balm is a cure for Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc. Many cures have been made among my customers. Cream Balm should be resorted to by every one thus afflicted. With me no other remedy has ever equaled the Balm either in good results or sales. A. J. Odenweider, druggist, Easton, Pa.

Ely's Cream Balm is the best remedy I have ever sold for the cure of Catarrh, Hay Fever, etc. It effects a cure in almost every case, and gives relief to all who use it. Without hesitation I tell my customers it is the best remedy in the market for what it is recommended. P. F. Brakely, Jr., druggist, Philipsburg, N. J.

Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh has given the very best of satisfaction to my customers, more so than that of any other similar preparation I have ever sold. Isaac C. Chapman, druggist, Newburg, N. Y.

Price, 50 cents. Ely's Cream Balm Co., Owego, N. Y. Will mail it for 60 cents.

VEGETINE.—No medicine has attained such a great reputation as this justly celebrated compound.

Vegetine.

The Barks, Roots and Herbs FROM WHICH VEGETINE IS MADE IN POWDER FORM SOLD FOR 50 Cents a Package.

VEGETINE.

For Kidney Complaint and Nervous Debility.

ISLESBORO, Me., Dec. 28, 1877.

MR. STEVENS: Dear Sir—I had had a cough for eighteen years, when I commenced taking the Vegetine. I was very low; my system was debilitated by disease. I had the Kidney Complaint, and was very nervous—cough bad, lungs sore. When I had taken one bottle I found it was helping me, it has helped my cough, and it strengthens me. I am now able to do my work. Never have found anything like the Vegetine. I know it is everything it is recommended to be.

MRS. A. J. PENDLETON.

Dr. W. Ross Writes:

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston: I have been practicing medicine for twenty-five years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for seven years and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

DR. W. ROSS, Druggist, Wilton, Iowa.

Sept. 18, 1878.

Vegetine in Powder Form is sold by all druggists and general stores. If you cannot buy it of them, inclose fifty cents in postage stamps for one package, or one dollar for two packages, and I will send it by return mail.

VEGETINE PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

THE NEWSPAPER. ABLE, NEWSY, GOOD and CHEAP. WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

The publishers of the COURIER-JOURNAL (Hon. Henry Watterson, editor) claim that as a reliable and valuable newspaper it has no superior in this country or in the world. It is able, bright and newsy, contains the strongest editorials, the most complete summary of the news of the world, the best correspondence, full turf and stock reports, market reports, fashion reports, sermons, splendid original stories and novelettes, poetry, department for children, answers to correspondents, etc., etc.; in a word, everything to make it a delight to the family circle and invaluable to the man of business, the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer.

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Any one sending four yearly subscribers and six dollars will be entitled to an extra copy of the Weekly Courier-Journal one year, free to any address. Address W. N. HALDEMAN, President Courier-Journal Co., Louisville, Ky.

HOP BITTERS. (A Medicine, not a Drink.) CONTAINS HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION, AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD. Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

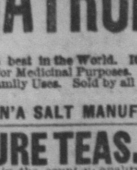
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

RED RIVER VALLEY 2,000,000 Acres Wheat Lands best in the World, for sale by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R.R. CO. Three dollars per acre allowed the settler for breaking and cultivation. For particulars apply to D. A. McKINLAY, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

B. W. PAYNE & SONS, CORNING, N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1840.



Patent Spark-Arresting Engines, mounted and on skids. Vertical Engines with wro't boilers. Eureka Safety powers with Sectional boilers—can't be exploded. All with Automatic Cut-Offs. From $150 to $2,000. Send for Circular. State where you saw this.

NATRONA BI-CARB SODA Is the best in the World. It is absolutely pure. It is the best for Medicinal Purposes. It is the best for Baking and all Family Uses. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

PENN'A SALT MANUFACTURING CO., Phila.

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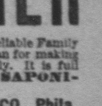
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